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LAST EDITION

TRAITORS MUST BEWARE IS EDICT OF M. KERENSKY

Russian Premier Calls on the Moscow National Conference to Take Up Constructive Work of the Revolution

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—The destructive period of the Russian Revolution has passed and the time has come to consolidate the conquests of the revolution, as well as of the state itself. For this reason we ask you, citizens, if you feel in your hearts the sacred, indispensable fire necessary to attain this object, if you represent here in Moscow the national strength which is necessary to assure the country's prosperity? Or else will you give the world and Russia another picture of decadence?

In these words M. Kerensky, the Russian Premier, summed up the task of the Moscow National Conference, which he opened this afternoon. He made it quite clear that anyone who attempted to take part in the conference in order to attack the national power as embodied in the Provisional Government would be repressed with the utmost rigor.

He declared very emphatically that those who thought the time had come to overthrow the revolutionary power with bayonets were making a mistake. "Our authority," he said "is supported by the boundless confidence of the people and by millions of soldiers. The Government believes it can tell the truth, not only to our friends, but to our enemies, and to those amongst us who are waiting for the moment when they may raise their heads and pounce upon the free Russian people."

M. Kerensky then referred to the various symptoms of the recent months of disorganization, which in political life, even caused certain nationalities to seek their salvation in separatist aspirations, and in the army produced the spectacle of Russian troops giving way without resistance to enemy pressure, and thus "forging for their people fresh chains of despotism."

Those who go beyond the limits of our patience" M. Kerensky said, "will have to settle with the Government which will make them remember the days of Tsarism. We shall be implacable because we are convinced that supreme power alone can assure the salvation of the country, and that is why I shall energetically oppose all attempts to take advantage of Russia's national misfortunes. Whatever ultimatum is presented to us I shall subject it to the supreme power and to me its head."

M. Kerensky touched on the topic of a separate peace, referring to Russia's rejection of such ideas. "A few days ago," he added, "we were witnesses of another attempt, equally base, directed against our allies. The latter rejected it with indignation, and in the name of the great Russian people."

(Continued on page seven, column four)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The principal interest of the war remains for the moment along the Julian front, that part of the Italian line which stretches from Tolmino to the sea, or roughly speaking along the line of the Isonzo. Coming down past Tolmino through Canale and Gradisca the Isonzo enters the gulf of Trieste at Sibolla. Its course through the mountains is a series of curves, and these curves have, up to the time of the present offensive, roughly represented the Italian line. East of the curves lie the succession of terrific mountain barriers which bar the way east and south, and cover the great port of Trieste. The object of General Cadorna's latest advance seems to have been to straighten out the Italian line beyond the curves of the river, and so to gain possession of the mountains to the east dominating the roads and railways running south to Trieste.

One of the greatest of these curves is that immediately south of Tolmino, in which the village of Anhovo is the center. Crossing the river opposite Anhovo in a fog the Italians captured the village on their immediate front, and seem to have succeeded in completely straightening this part of the line, which now runs practically straight from Tolmino to Salcano. The bend in the Italian line, in the great southern curve of the Isonzo southward from Gradisca to the sea, had already been straightened out, and the attack pushed along the northern shore of the Gulf of Trieste to the great natural fortress of the Hermada, which constitutes the principal defense of Trieste.

The Hermada is an isolated mountain between the Carso and the sea. Its slopes are filled with deep ravines, capable of offering cover for an unlimited number of guns and men, whilst under the hands of the Austrian engineers the mountain sides have become a series of great fortified terraces. This natural fortress, converted into a military fortress of enormous strength, seemed to defy attack, but the genius of the Italians

(Continued on page six, column one)

GERMAN PEACE REPLY EXPECTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A dispatch to the *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen from Vienna says that the reply of the Central Powers to Pope Benedict's recent peace proposals can be expected within a few days.

The Cologne *Volkszeitung*, announcing the appointment of a committee of seven members of the Reichstag to cooperate with Chancellor Michaelis in drafting a reply to the Pope's peace proposal, says that each party is to be represented, the Socialists by Friedrich Ebert and Philipp Scheidemann, the Center by Deputy Fehrenbach and Mathias Erzberger, the Liberals by Friedrich von Payer, the National Liberals by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and the Conservatives by Count von Westarp. The *Volkszeitung* greets the innovation as a decisive step toward parliamentary Government.

GERMANY MAKES NEW CONCESSION

Chancellor Given Authority to Form 'Free Commission' With Power to Transform Alsace-Lorraine Into Federal State

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, returned from imperial headquarters with definite authority to form a "free commission" consisting of seven members of the Reichstag and seven members of the Federal Council under the presidency of the Chancellor and with authority, also, according to the *Weser Zeitung*, to transform Alsace-Lorraine into an independent federal state. The latter development there is no definite news to hand.

The Chancellor addressing the main committee of the Reichstag thanked them for their willingness to cooperate in setting up consultative committees of representatives of the Reichstag parties. He emphasized that the members of the new commission were not to be regarded as authorized by the Government or parties, it being out of the question that Government or party representatives should join the committee with instructions or should report to their party after a council had been held.

Developing issues which might undergo alterations would thus be discussed confidentially until a solution which could be made public was finally attained. Each party leader, Dr. Michaelis indicated, was to join the commission, thereby insuring them that each party's opinion would be heard. In conclusion, he defended the recent ministerial changes. The Conservative speaker welcomed the fact that the free commission was not considered to be a parliamentary institution.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* observes: "Dr. Michaelis is quite wrong in thinking this body will suffice to block the way to a parliamentary system."

INDEMNITY CALLED FOR

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Munich independent committee for German peace again strongly pro-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

General Cadorna

Whose successful operations on the Isonzo are menacing the whole Trieste defenses through the Carso to the Adriatic

CROCKER LAND DOESN'T EXIST

MacMillan Expedition Reaches Sydney, N. S., and Says Reported Discovery by Admiral Peary Only a Mirage

SYDNEY, N. S. (Monday)—The Arctic exploration expedition, led by Donald B. MacMillan, reached here Sunday on the relief steamer Neptune after four years in the polar regions.

Mr. MacMillan, who was one of Rear Admiral Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash for the North Pole, confirmed previous dispatches from him that there was no Crocker Land, such as had been reported by Peary.

Peary's mistake was due to a mirage so real that the MacMillan party had been deceived by it for four days, he said.

The first objective of the MacMillan expedition, which was organized under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society with the cooperation of the University of Illinois was to prove or disprove the existence of Peary's Crocker Land, which has been a prolific source of dispute among geographers. Its next purpose was to conduct a survey of the Greenland ice cap. While MacMillan did not deny that he had made some discoveries he was reticent concerning them, saying he was under orders to report to the Museum of Natural History in New York.

Touching on Crocker Land, Mr. MacMillan said:

"Peary was deceived by a mirage due to layers of air at different densities suspended close to the ice. Peary sighted this supposed land from a cliff 1400 feet high. We mounted the same cliff and for four days were deceived. Finally when the sun shifted it was no longer there. It was but a mirage, but so clear that you could see green hills covered with vegetation rising high above the water. It was supposed to be 120 miles northwest from Cape Thomas Hubbard, but we sailed 151 miles northwest, passing over the supposed Crocker Land."

"It was a wonderful mirage. It deceived the whole party and Small (Jonathan C. Small, mechanic and general aide) insisted for a long time that Crocker Land was somewhere near, but finally we had to admit that Peary was mistaken."

The explorers left North Sydney in July, 1913, on the steamer Diana, but were wrecked on Borges Point on the Labrador coast. Nothing daunted the explorers returned to St. Johns, N. F., and were transferred to the steamer Eric, which landed the party at their base, Etah, on Aug. 20.

CHARITIES SECRETARY RESIGNS

Fred R. Johnson has resigned as general secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston, to enter the War Recreation Service. His resignation became effective last Saturday and he has left Boston to enter upon his new duties at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Meade, one of the canons, is situated a few miles from Baltimore. The War Recreation Service is conducted in cooperation with the United States Commission on Training Camp Activities.

MR. ROBERTS UNOPPOSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NORWICH, England (Monday)—

The Labor Party here has ultimately decided not to oppose Mr. G. H. Roberts, who has been returned unopposed. The opposition candidate will be run at some future date.

CANADA LOOKS FOR COALITION

Generally Believed Present Week Will See Union Government Accomplished Fact—Assent to Army Bill Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—It is generally believed on all sides in the political world here that the present week will see either a Union Government an accomplished fact, or at least "the principle accepted," or that the question will be shelved for good and all. In the best-informed circles, however, it is believed that "the principle of a National Government" has been accepted by the conscriptionist Liberals, and that at the recent conferences between the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and the representatives of western Liberals, the Hon. A. L. Slifton, Premier of Alberta; the Hon. J. A. Calder, of Saskatchewan, and the representatives of the grain growers of the West, an understanding was reached by which a National Government might be formed on a 50-50 basis, which Sir Robert Borden has all along offered the Liberal Party through the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or to the leaders of the conscriptionist Liberals, who broke away from their leader on the vote for conscription. But no definite pronouncement can be made yet.

The activities of the western Liberals who came here to confer with the Premier have been transferred from Ottawa to Winnipeg, where they have been consulting with the members of the Manitoba Government and other political associates. The meeting of the independent electors in Winnipeg a few days ago, at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was repudiated and conscription endorsed, proved the utterly unrepresentative character of the now notorious Liberal convention held at Winnipeg, which, it is generally agreed, was attended by practically none but delegates chosen by the political machine, and who had been sent to the convention to support Laurier at all hazards. The present has proved one of the occasions on which the electors have taken the bit between their teeth and decided to run their own affairs and to refuse to accept the dictates of the political machine.

The recent letter of the French Canadian leader in reply to the communication of the secretary of the Toronto win-the-war movement, has not shed much light anywhere, except that it emphasizes his determination not to accept conscription, although he does not say so in so many words. The veteran leader has again been asked to state definitely whether he would enforce conscription if all other means of raising troops failed. He has not yet given an answer, and it is not expected that he will.

In a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press, that conscriptionist Liberal organ said that Sir Wilfrid could have a reunited party behind him upon very simple conditions. "Let him declare," said the paper, "first, that he agrees that our present divisions at the front must be maintained in unimpaired strength. Second, that he believes the necessary men can be obtained by voluntary enlistment, and pledges himself to use his influence to the utmost in the Province of Quebec to aid in securing these voluntary recruits; and, third, that failing the securing of the necessary men by these means, he will support the application of compulsion."

In the event of the Union Government being brought off, the election would be fought as between the Conservatives and the Liberals who are in favor of compulsion, and Quebec and a handful of English-speaking Liberals, on the other side, who are bitterly opposed to it, and who favor a referendum, with all its accompanying details.

There are hidebound politicians on both sides who would prefer a fight on straight, old-fashioned party lines, but Sir Robert Borden is firmly determined to do all that he humanly can to bring about a Union Government, an attitude which he has consistently maintained from the beginning of the present phase of affairs.

At present the Prime Minister is confined to his home by indisposition, but has allowed it to be known that he has nothing definite to give out as regards the project which is so near his heart. In the meanwhile it is stated that the royal assent to the Military Service Bill will be forthcoming on Tuesday, and that immediately it is signed, the new measure will be put into operation, which comes as a surprise to certain quarters in which it was believed that some time would be allowed to elapse before the bill was put into force.

A proclamation will at once be made, appointing the tribunals whose duty it will be to consider the question of exemptions.

A military board of five members is also to be appointed to assist the Minister of Justice in carrying out the provisions of the bill.

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PACIFIC LEAGUE TRIMS PRICES

Cooperative Movement Bringing Together the Producer and Consumer — Five Years Old and Has Large Membership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A cooperative movement that is bringing producer and consumer together, and that is said by its manager to be unique in cooperative endeavor, is the Pacific Cooperative League, Inc., with headquarters in this city. This league is organized under the special cooperative incorporation laws of California, which forbids operation for profit and whereby each member of a cooperative organization may own only one share and have only one vote. It has been in existence about five years, and has a membership exceeding 1200 persons.

In outlining the work of the league and telling something of its plans for expansion in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Ernest O. F. Ames, president and general manager of the league, said that the organization enables its members to buy anything they may wish at practically wholesale prices either through the main office or the branch offices of the league or by bringing the producer and consumer in direct relation with each other. The only thing that stands between the members and absolute wholesale prices is the very small overhead expense of a small staff for carrying on the work.

"The cost of operation does not exceed 5 per cent on the business done, which, as compared with the ordinary retailing of merchandise, means a saving of at least 20 per cent," said Mr. Ames.

A unique feature of the plan is that no investment is required to secure the full benefits of the organization, which are cooperative buying, an initial membership fee of five dollars being all that is required. Members may buy through headquarters at San Francisco or through buying clubs or branches which are formed wherever groups of members wish to organize in order to facilitate purchase and distribution. When this organization of members attains a sufficiently advanced degree and conditions warrant it, stores are opened and a manager appointed.

The saving to the membership in groceries, for example, is from 10 to 25 per cent and in other commodities it is much larger. The members of one purchasing club saved \$3000 on coal alone in one season. Coal was selling for \$17.50 a ton in a small town where a branch of the League was established recently and when the members of the league in that town brought in their first carload of coal the dealers' price went down to \$13. The league members secured their coal for \$12.50 besides receiving a rebate to the amount of whatever profit there may have been in selling the coal to them at that price.

An important phase of the league's work is the direct producer to consumer service in which the league acts as a clearing house for bringing producer and consumer together, after which they transact their business without the intervention of the league. Many producers have come to depend upon the league to handle their entire output."

NEUTRAL POLICY OF SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—M. André de Bayler, a special correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, contributes some interesting comments on the crisis in Switzerland produced by the Grimm-Hoffmann affair. The writer shows the importance of Hoffmann's resignation in a country which has not known the resignation of a Cabinet Minister since 1848. The article is as follows: "The Entente Powers have shown their sense of fair play and their political shrewdness in refusing to judge the Swiss nation by Mr. Hoffmann's action. No action in recent Swiss history has been more unanimously repudiated by the entire people. Those who witnessed the dismay and the indignation of the public in German as well as French Switzerland immediately realized that the Swiss would never allow Mr. Hoffmann to remain in office, notwithstanding his merit and his former popularity. In fact, Mr. Hoffmann was obliged to resign in the next 24 hours, without any foreign interference. The remaining members of the Federal Council immediately disowned their colleague and announced before Parliament that they had known nothing of the exchange of telegrams between Mr. Grimm and Mr. Hoffmann. The resignation of Mr. Hoffmann has the complete approval of the leaders of all the political parties, Radical, Roman Catholic, Liberal, Conservative and Socialist.

It is necessary to be acquainted with Swiss political life in order to realize the full significance of Mr. Hoffmann's dismissal. In other countries the public is accustomed to see ministers resign. In Switzerland things are far different. The members of the Federal Council or Swiss Cabinet are elected for three years; they are practically always reelected, and they usually remain in office until . . . (natural causes) oblige them to retire. Mr. Hoffmann is the only Swiss Cabinet Minister since 1848 who has been forced to resign because he had ceased to enjoy the confidence of Parliament. His case is unique in modern Swiss history. Mr. Hoffmann's action has created in Entente countries a certain distrust of Switzerland. Nothing

could be more natural. But we cannot help thinking that the firm attitude of the Swiss Parliament and the Swiss nation is ample compensation for the fault of the late Foreign Minister. It is no paradox to say that the Hoffman-Grimm affair, which threatened to become a national calamity, has, in the end, given to the world a striking proof of Swiss loyalty.

The Swiss are, alas! divided in their political sympathies; but there are two points at least on which they are all united. The Swiss have a deep abhorrence for secret and crooked diplomacy, for a foreign policy which is not perfectly open and straightforward; and they are perfectly determined to keep a strict and absolute neutrality. "Mr. Hoffman has exchanged secretly peace telegrams with Mr. Grimm." Mr. Hoffman, no matter what his intentions may have been, has acted in opposition to Swiss traditions of neutrality. Mr. Hoffman must go. The verdict of the Swiss people was emphatic. It is true that a few Swiss papers tried to arrange matters. But these papers are entirely under German influence, and do not represent the majority of the Swiss people. As the Bund said, "the immediate resignation of Mr. Hoffman was a national necessity." The most representative men of German and French Switzerland, men like Professor Egger of Zürich, and Mr. Wagnière, who wrote remarkable articles on the crisis in the *Journal de Genève* have absolutely the same conception of Swiss foreign policy.

The election by an overwhelming majority of M. Gustave Addor as successor to Mr. Hoffman in the Federal Council is another proof of the reality of Swiss patriotism. The Pan-Germanic Press of Germany has viewed this election with dismay, because it realizes that Mr. Addor's nomination will greatly strengthen Swiss national unity. Mr. Addor, as every one knows, is one of the most distinguished statesmen of French Switzerland. As president of the International Red Cross he has done wonderful work during the war. His presence in the Government is a great boon to Switzerland. The French Swiss have given Mr. Addor a triumphal reception; they are rapidly recovering from their former state of unrest, and feel that they are at last adequately represented in the Federal Government. They know that they can trust the Federal Council headed by men like President Schulthess, Mr. Motta, and Mr. Addor. Mr. Addor, moreover, is going to hold an inquiry in the Hoffman-Grimm affair, and Parliament will examine the conclusions of his report during the September session. The late crisis has thus had some excellent results. Its happy termination has proved that the Swiss are still worthy of the independence which they enjoy. May it also open the eyes of the Swiss to the dangers of German intrigues. May it help them to realize how deeply Switzerland is interested in the victory of Great Britain and her allies.

Even under the actual very discouraging circumstances, he would be a bold man who should affirm that it is impossible to bring appointed conferees from all the belligerent nations into one room for the oral discussion of objects previously agreed upon, the conferees being selected by the several governments, but receiving no instructions either before or during the conference from the appointing powers, and having no power of commission except to make a brief public report of their conclusions. The function of the several governments would be limited to the appointment of the conferees and the granting of the necessity of safe conduct. In order to keep the size of the conference moderate, each small state might be restricted to two conferees and each large state to four.

The two principal subjects of discussion ought to be:

1. The means of so organizing the civilized world that international war can be prevented by force when peaceful means have failed.

2. The removal or remedying in good measure of the public wrongs, injustices, and distrust which contributed to the outbreak of the present war, or have been created during its course—wrongs and passions which will cause future wars unless done away with.

There follows a list of the subjects which might well be discussed under each of these two principal heads, the conference itself making choice among them.

Under 1:

(A) Will the nations concerned publicly recognize, as a settled principle of international action, that no nation shall henceforth attempt to exert rule or domination over any other nation, large or small, occidental or oriental?

(B) Can the boundaries of the European states be so adjusted that no European population shall be held by force to an unnatural allegiance contrary to their wishes?

(C) Shall the freedom of the seas and of the canals and channels connecting great seas be placed under international guarantees for peace times, but not for war times?

(D) Will all the nations agree that enlargements of national territory, extensions of national trade and concerted migrations shall hereafter be brought about only by the consent and with the good will of all parties concerned, and shall be maintained only by the parties' sense of mutual service and advantage?

For expansion of trade, the universal reliance shall hereafter be the policy of the "open door," and for relief from congestion of population, the policy of "peaceful penetration." Enlargements of territory by purchase or other voluntary contract shall be subject to the approval of the international council.

(E) Will the present belligerents agree to form an offensive and defensive alliance for the purpose of instituting and maintaining an international council composed of one delegate from each nation, and an executive commission composed of one commissioner from each of either

ELIOT PROPOSES PLAN FOR PEACE

Educator Asks Conference Without Armistice—Foresees Exhaustion of Germany, and Would Stop Loss and Woe

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A consultative conference of the belligerents in the war in Europe, to discuss possible terms of peace, is advocated by Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, in a letter to the editor of the New York Times. He does not ask that an armistice be declared. The letter in part is as follows:

Asticou, Me.

The urgent international problem today is how to bring about a frank and sincere conference of the belligerent nations without an armistice—since neither group would now take the obvious risks of an armistice—a conference consultative and not arbitral, and only preliminary to the official conference of governments which must devise and propose a real settlement. This problem is difficult but not insoluble.

After three years of warfare, strenuous and continuous beyond all precedent, the military situation today is described fairly well by the word stalemate. For each party it is inconclusive, and there is no umpire.

Either party can hold the other in trench warfare. The Entente Allies can drive the Germans back for short distances, but neither side has yet won a decisive victory in trench warfare, or captured an army in open country. Because of the superiority of the Entente Allies and the United States in number of men, industrial productivity and financial strength, Germany in all probability can be brought to a condition of exhaustion before the Allies will be; but this result can be brought about only by prolonged and desperate sacrifice of human life and the savings of the nations and at the cost of infinite human woe.

Even under the actual very discouraging circumstances, he would be a bold man who should affirm that it is impossible to bring appointed conferees from all the belligerent nations into one room for the oral discussion of objects previously agreed upon, the conferees being selected by the several governments, but receiving no instructions either before or during the conference from the appointing powers, and having no power of commission except to make a brief public report of their conclusions. The function of the several governments would be limited to the appointment of the conferees and the granting of the necessity of safe conduct. In order to keep the size of the conference moderate, each small state might be restricted to two conferees and each large state to four.

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three or five great powers—such, for example, as Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and the United States, or the United States, France and Germany, the chairman of the commission to be in either case an American—and an international army and international navy—the function of all these bodies combined to be to prevent international war, if need be by the use of force, and therefore to see that forces adequate to that end are maintained on call, these forces to be decidedly superior to the existing armies and navies of any two nations combined?

Under 2:

(A) The partition of Poland.

(B) The cutting off of Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1870-71.

(C) The failure to give Italy in 1866 certain territories long subject to Austria, but unquestionably belonging to the Italian nationality.

(D) The discords and enmities introduced into the Near East, and particularly into the Balkan states, by the unjust treaties of 1878 and 1913, made under the oversight of the principal European powers.

(E) The destruction wrought by the German and Austrian occupation of Belgium and Northern France, Poland and Serbia, and the Russian invasion of East Prussia, and the various means of restoring those countries, such as indemnities, repayment of fines and requisitions, and loans from any nations which are able and willing to make them at no interest for a time and a slowly rising rate up to a maximum of 5 per cent.

(F) The oppression of several distinct nationalities which have long been miserable under the control of Turkey.

What democracy, by its elected executive, or what autocrat can set this experiment on foot? Switzerland would seem an appropriate State to start this experiment and to provide the meeting room.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

COORDINATION OF FARM INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation representative of important agricultural interests introduced by Mr. C. Sandback Parker, chairman of the British Empire Producing Association, recently laid before the president of the Board of Agriculture certain proposals for the better representation of agricultural interests in Great Britain and Ireland. The deputation was received privately by Mr. Prothero, who was accompanied by the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Richard Wimfrey, M. P., Sir Arthur Lee, M. P., and the Hon. E. G. Strutt, and a two hours' discussion took place. For some time the need of joint action between individual and organized agricultural interests has been increasingly apparent, and it has been desired to bring these interests together in order to evolve some scheme of agricultural development that would have the support of agricultural associations in Great Britain and also of those with similar interests in the overseas dominions. Because of its Empire-wide representation, the British Empire Producers Association was considered the best means of promoting the objects in view, and it accordingly took steps to mobilize agricultural opinion and to secure the active cooperation of all interests.

In receiving the deputation, the President of the Board of Agriculture expressed his approval of the formation of an agricultural section of the British Empire Producers Association.

He attached great importance to the attempt to secure uniformity of policy and coordination of effort among the bodies representing agriculture in Great Britain, and urged

the importance of immediately obtaining the support of agricultural associations in Scotland and Ireland. He also welcomed the steps taken to secure the active and sympathetic interest of the overseas dominions. Mr. Prothero discussed the resolutions presented in detail, most of which he declared himself to be in favor of, and he pointed out that in several instances the policy embodied in the resolutions had already been adopted as the settled policy of the Government.

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The two principal subjects of discussion ought to be:

1. The means of so organizing the civilized world that international war can be prevented by force when peaceful means have failed.

2. The removal or remedying in good measure of the public wrongs, injustices, and distrust which contributed to the outbreak of the present war, or have been created during its course—wrongs and passions which will cause future wars unless done away with.

There follows a list of the subjects which might well be discussed under each of these two principal heads, the conference itself making choice among them.

Under 1:

(A) Will the nations concerned publicly recognize, as a settled principle of international action, that no nation shall henceforth attempt to exert rule or domination over any other nation, large or small, occidental or oriental?

(B) Can the boundaries of the European states be so adjusted that no European population shall be held by force to an unnatural allegiance contrary to their wishes?

(C) Shall the freedom of the seas and of the canals and channels connecting great seas be placed under international guarantees for peace times, but not for war times?

(D) Will all the nations agree that enlargements of national territory, extensions of national trade and concerted migrations shall hereafter be brought about only by the consent and with the good will of all parties concerned, and shall be maintained only by the parties' sense of mutual service and advantage?

For expansion of trade, the universal reliance shall hereafter be the policy of the "open door," and for relief from congestion of population, the policy of "peaceful penetration." Enlargements of territory by purchase or other voluntary contract shall be subject to the approval of the international council.

(E) Will the present belligerents agree to form an offensive and defensive alliance for the purpose of instituting and maintaining an international council composed of one delegate from each nation, and an executive commission composed of one commissioner from each of either

LOYALTY TO THE ALLIES PLEDGED

Viscount Ishii Places Wreath on Washington's Tomb and Reaffirms Devotion of Japan to the Allied Cause of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Viscount Ishii and the other members of the Japanese mission made a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon on Sunday and deposited a wreath of roses and chrysanthemums on the tomb of Washington. The visitors were escorted by Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, and a number of other government officials.

Under II:

(A) The partition of Poland.

(B) The cutting off of Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1870-71.

(C) The failure to give Italy in 1866 certain territories long subject to Austria, but unquestionably belonging to the Italian nationality.

(D) The discords and enmities introduced into the Near East, and particularly into the Balkan states, by the unjust treaties of 1878 and 1913, made under the oversight of the principal European powers.

(E) The destruction wrought by the German and Austrian occupation of Belgium and Northern France, Poland and Serbia, and the Russian invasion of East Prussia, and the various means of restoring those countries, such as indemnities, repayment of fines and requisitions, and loans from any nations which are able and willing to make them at no interest for a time and a slowly rising rate up to a maximum of 5 per cent.

(F) The oppression of several distinct nationalities which have long been miserable under the control of Turkey.

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(F) The oppression of several distinct nationalities which have long been miserable under the control of Turkey.

PLEA MADE FOR RHINE DECISION

M. Milhaud Supports Call for Definite Settlement Regarding Left Bank of Rhine—Question Arouses Interest

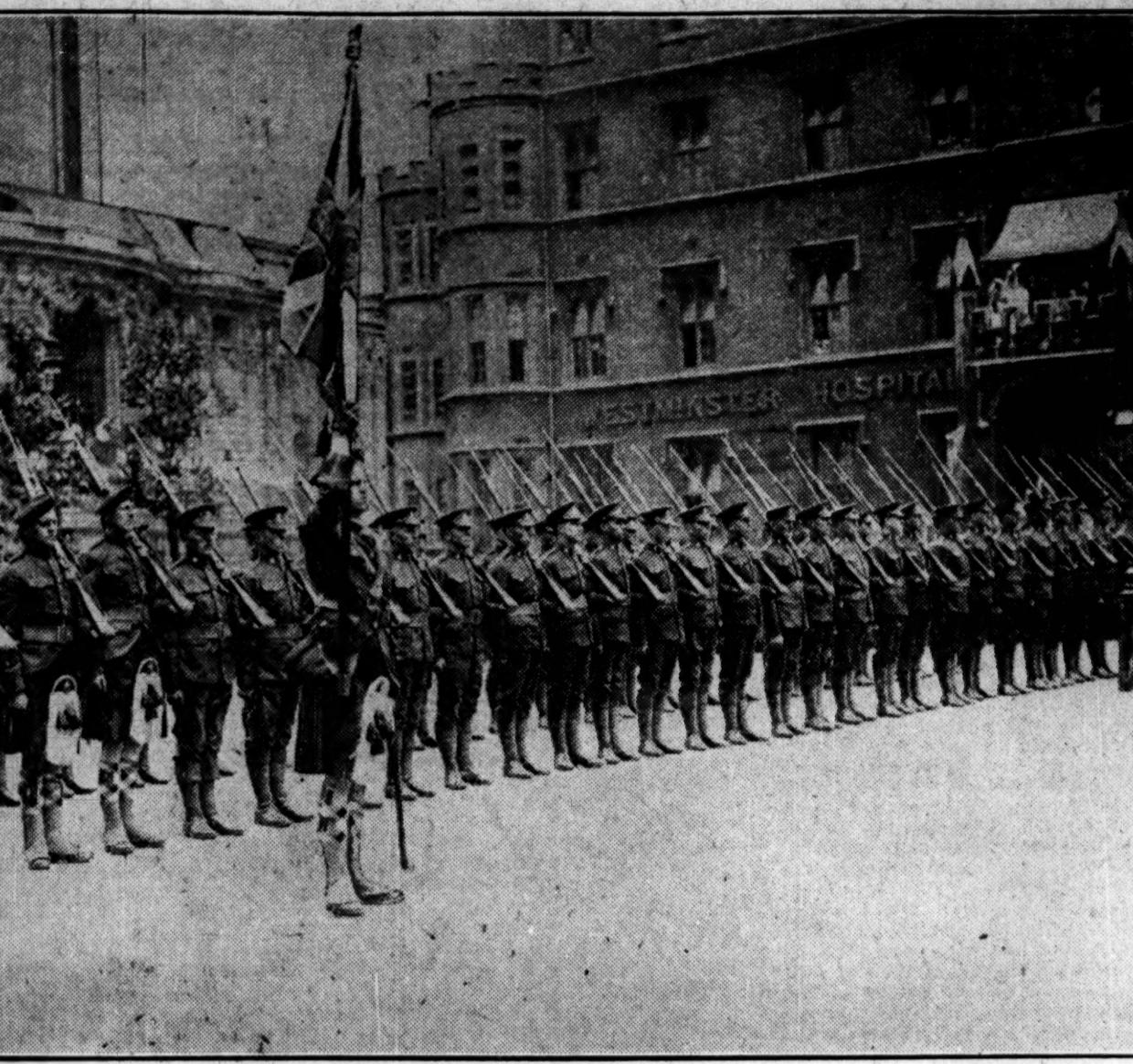
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The question of the demarcation of the French frontier at the close of this war, in other words the Rhine boundary, is occupying French public opinion much more than is perhaps realized abroad. It is said to have caused divisions in one of the most important of the political parties; at any rate feeling is high on the subject in many quarters. The safety of France in the future is at stake, both pro- and anti-annexationists are agreed on that, but they differ as to the best means of securing it. M. Albert Milhaud, the editor of *Le Rappel*, states the case for a Rhine boundary very clearly, and he does so significantly in reply to the threat of the vice-president of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party to join the ranks of the Socialists, if the party insists on discussing the status of the left bank of the Rhine at its meetings. M. Milhaud refrains from quoting history, from referring to the convention, the directory, the treaties of Elba, and the expressed wishes of the French inhabitants in a not so very distant past. He points, however, to the fact that in the present time men such as Professor Aulard, M. Sembat and M. Gustave Hervé have admitted that some decision must be arrived at with regard to the famous left bank of the Rhine, and have adopted a set of resolutions to which M. Milhaud has given his approval. If M. Charpentier, the vice-president of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, does not agree with the policy of the party, then M. Milhaud would like to be informed what he would substitute for it. He cannot surely admit, he remarks, that the French departments of the Nord and the east of France, should be occupied, ravaged and ruined at chronic intervals; that their populations should be submitted to a treatment which recalls the days of slavery. He cannot admit that a third, a quarter, or even a fifth of our national territory should continually be threatened and serve as hostages to the enemy, and that its servitude should be the ransom of our people.

As a good European, no less than a good Frenchman, M. Charpentier cannot but recognize that precautions must be taken to protect Belgium and Luxembourg. How is he going to insure the security of the north and east of France and of Belgium and Luxembourg? Let us be careful. Up to 1914 there was but one frontier through which Germany threatened us: the eastern frontier, or at least that is what we supposed. Belgian neutrality served as a defense to the north of France. Now we know that the threatened frontier lies not only from Lorraine to Belfort, but from Flanders as far as Burgundy. As long as Belgium and Luxembourg are not protected from invasion, we shall ourselves be directly threatened. Are we to tell our soldiers that every time Germany chooses to attack they are to spend three years in the trenches? Are we to tell Belgium and Luxembourg that they together with our unhappy frontier departments must resign themselves to invasion? To these questions, I know, M. Charpentier will reply that tomorrow Europe will no longer be subjected to the present danger and that she will be protected by an international gendarmerie which, better than any frontier, will assure our security. That is possible, but how can we be certain of it? Never has Pan-Germanism been more insolent or more aggressive. German engineers for the last two years have recommended the preservation of the material necessary for war manufactures for the next enterprise of the Bernhardi and Hindenburg adepts.

The year 1870 gave her the first opportunity of realizing the map with the blue edge. Alsace-Lorraine forms part of the new Prussian German empire; the ancient territory of the Hapsburgs is the immediate object of the ambition of the Hohenzollerns; William II establishes his domain at Urville near Metz; his statesmen, who admit, if occasion requires, the cession of Alsace to Bavaria, intend incorporating the whole of Lorraine into Prussia. Then what of the large strip of territory which the coalition of 1815 demanded for the Low Countries? It will not fall to Austria, who is facing east in search of a new orbit, but to Prussia. Industrial Prussia requires the mines of Lorraine, which are a vital condition of French development, and the rest of the delimitation in the blue bordered map is claimed by the Pan-Germanist on racial and linguistic grounds (Flemish) and in the name of the naval development of Germany. Let us once more look at the map and see how the German occupation of 1914—except for the coast and the region where the push on Dunkirk and Calais was broken by the defense of the Yser—coincided exactly with the blue edge of 1815. The similarity is striking. The attempt of Germany has failed: will German secret diplomacy win what she has failed to obtain by force of arms? It depends on us whether we insure at last the security of our country, and erect an effective barrier between Germany and ourselves and our allies. Is it too much to ask, after the sufferings and the ruin of six invasions, in the course of a century and a half?

VACATION SEASON IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the King and Royal family have left for Santander for the summer season. The Marques de Lema, the Foreign Minister, accompanies the King and various other members of the Cabinet will also attend. It is remarked that this is the first time that has taken place at Santander, the official visit being always previously to San Sebastian. The foreign embassies, according to custom, move northward from Madrid with the King for the season. The French ambassador has gone to Paris.



The Canadian colors

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The guard of honor drawn up outside Westminster Abbey before the commemoration service in the Abbey

HELPING GIRLS TO HELP MEN

Character Building Advanced in Many Ways by the Y. W. C. A. in the Towns and Cities Near Military Cantonnements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Belief that anything which builds up the character of the girls of a town is bound to help the men, is the basis of the work being carried on by the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association in towns and cities in which military cantonnements are being erected or are already built. This work consists of placing specially trained Y. W. C. A. secretaries in the areas around the cantonnements. They gather together all the resources of the community which can be made to serve the interests of the young women and girls, such as swimming pools, summer cottages and camps, club work, physical training, and recreational facilities.

The Young Men's Christian Association holds that cooperative work for women by women in communities where men are to be quartered is absolutely essential for the safeguarding of the camps. The attention of the officers of the Y. M. C. A. is centered on the men in the camps. The work for women in the communities, when it is done, must be done by women.

Work being done along these lines includes the establishment at Plattsburgh of seven clubs of girls, who are using a new clubhouse there. For the factory girls who are out of work for the summer, a camp has been made available. Girls employed in the army post form one of the clubs.

In Charleston, upon request by the Chamber of Commerce, the Association found homes for several hundred girls, who came to operate a new factory which is turning out uniforms for the Government. In Indianapolis there is a special worker who has club work for girls well under way in towns between the city and the fort. Minneapolis authorities turned to the Y. W. C. A. to help establish a large number of industrial girl workers who, with their evenings unoccupied, needed wise supervision.

Hostess houses are also being erected, but only on the invitation of the commandant of the camp. At these houses women relatives and friends of the soldiers may have a home-like place to meet their soldier friends. These hostess houses also have cafeterias in charge of a trained worker and they are constantly filled. Women who are prominent socially take turns in acting as hostesses during the weeks.

Another idea is the formation of the Patriotic League for Girls in all cities and towns near camps. This league is under the direction of the Junior War Work Council of the national board and is open to all girls regardless of race or creed, the only obligation to the member being to sign the league's pledge and to keep it.

KAUAI RICE CROP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
"HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Island of Kauai will harvest 41,595 bags of rice from 1720 acres this year, and 435 additional acres will be available for the 1918 crop. Because of the present high price of rice, owing to the increased freight rates from Japan here, local rice planters, who practically abandoned their fields when low prices prevailed, thus reducing the Hawaiian output, have begun its production again on a large scale. The consumption of rice in Hawaii each year exceeds 1,000,000 bags.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Great interest was shown by crowds gathered outside Westminster Abbey recently in the ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the confederation of Canada. The guard of honor was composed entirely of troops from the Dominion, while inside the Abbey the gathering was made up mainly of Canadian soldiers, who had assembled to take part in a service which marked a great event in the history of the Dominion and of the British Empire.

BIGGEST LOAN EVER FLOATED IN INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India—The Indian War Loan closed on June 15, when, so far as could be ascertained in circumstances of considerable difficulty, the amount subscribed during the three months by the whole of India was 36,73,75,200 rupees. Toward this total Bombay has subscribed 10 crores 41 lakhs, and Bengal 10 crores 30 lakhs, so that Bombay has beaten Bengal by 11 lakhs. These figures do not include the amounts contributed through the post office section, which is still open, and will not close, in fact, until Oct. 15. Including the post office section, the total up to date exceeds 40 crores of rupees. This is, of course, far and away the biggest loan ever floated in India. Yet even so, it can be and probably will be made larger. India moves very slowly in some ways, and advices from the mofussil, or country districts, indicate that the public—the real Indian public—is only just beginning to wake up to the importance and attractiveness of the loan.

During the four months of the extended currency of the post office section, a vast number of small sums are likely to be invested, but even as it stands the loan has been an unparalleled success. Sir William Meyer only asked for 10,000,000 or 15 crores. He has already received nearly three times that amount.

The Finance Minister has telegraphed to Calcutta and Bombay, congratulating them both upon their fine response to the Government's appeal.

There can be no doubt that Bombay deserves the lead she has gained. Although smaller than Calcutta, and certainly possessing less wealth, Bombay is fortunate in having a far-sighted and public-spirited community of Parsis, Maharras and Khoja Muhammadans, keen in business matters and imbued with a high standard of civic virtue. Bombay started out to raise five crores and she has raised 10. Calcutta could easily have doubled this total, but for two reasons. In the first place the Indian community of Calcutta is not nearly so open-handed as that of Bombay. In the second place the large jute, coal and other interests have been severely hit by the super tax. Yet a third reason is that a good many houses in Calcutta subscribed heavily to the British war loan before it had been decided to float an Indian loan. Still, after all allowance has been made for the "premier city," there can be no question that Bombay has thrown itself into the war loan propaganda with a determination which has now met its reward.

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as he did, that their war policy tended to the suppression of past evils and contained no future threats for anyone.

It has been hinted in some quarters that during the secret session, the Foreign Minister had made statements which differed from these plain declarations, and so it was just as well to deny this. One thing he had said was that in the course of the daily life of an alliance, formed for great ends, discussions on secondary considerations were apt to arise and that these must be solved in a spirit of moderation and conciliation. The best reason for this was that the only party interested in promoting a different course of action was the common enemy who watched anxiously for, and endeavored to exaggerate any little difference he might see arise between those opposed to him. There must be no attempt to obtain mercantile reduction in the aims for which the war was being fought and no spirit of conquest or adventure, no imperialist desire, said Signor Barzilai.

"Baron Sonnino had spoken clearly on the Libyan undertaking with a view to preventing Germany from destroying the ancient Italian mortgage on that part of the Mediterranean and he had undertaken the occupation of Valona on the well founded suspicion that Austria would one day like to establish herself opposite Otranto in the Southern Adriatic; the reasons for action in these cases were those of defense, and not conquest."

Signor Barzilai then went on to speak of the recent controversy over the Masonic conference in Paris. He condemned the clause concerning the taking of a plebiscite of the population of the "irredenta" provinces, as Baron Sonnino himself had condemned it in the Italian Chamber, when he declared that it could be nothing but an atrocious farce benefiting those already in possession.

That which was founded on historical right and for which so much had been sacrificed could not be altered by the academic discussion of an international congress. The two years of the war had done much to make the Italian people forget false political teachings, but the knowledge of the actual facts spread more slowly to other countries. And so it came about that at the first general meetings, whether they were Socialist or Masonic, whether convoked in Petrograd or Paris, the claims for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine were held to be well established to need discussion, but not those of Italy to all her frontiers on sea and land.

A wharf, spur tracks, "digesting building" and warehouses have been built, and the first ton of paper has been made. The Bayou Teche is the central waterway of the picturesque Louisiana section immortalized by Longfellow, and known even to its own inhabitants as "Evangeline's Land." It comprises the largest rice belt in the world, and produces hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar as well.

From the immediate neighborhood of New Iberia the output of rice straw is 20,000 tons yearly, while beyond Iberia Parish, but tributary to it by navigable waterways, lie the rice-growing parishes of Vermillion, Lafayette, Acadia, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis and Calcasieu, which produce hundreds of thousands of tons of rice straw annually, all of it being wasted.

PAPER IS MADE OF RICE STRAW

Other Waste Products Utilized
Also at Louisiana Plant, the Product Comparing Well With That of Wood Pulp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW IBERIA, LA.—The first unit of a factory to make news print paper from rice straw and from bagasse—the waste of sugar mills—has been installed and is in successful operation here. To all appearances, and according to statements made by the management of the mill, the paper produced from these two products, hitherto regarded practically as waste, is as good as that made from wood pulp in northern paper mills.

The corporation that is making the paper first purchased an old shingle mill and 18 acres of land extending from the Bayou Teche, across the heart of New Iberia, to the Southern Pacific Railroad. This gives excellent manufacturing and distributing conditions, for power boats and barges bring the rice straw and the bagasse from fields within a radius of 200 miles along the Bayou Teche and tributary streams, while the finished product of paper goes out at the other side of the plant directly to the cars of the Southern Pacific for distribution to northern and eastern markets.

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BELFAST HAS NEW HOSTEL
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—Riddell Hall, the gift of two Belfast ladies, the Misses Riddell of Beechmount, Falls Road, to the city of Belfast, is a residence for women students of the Queen's University, and is situated on the Stannhill Road, about 10 minutes walk from the college. The hall stands in its own grounds of 10 acres, with tennis courts and hockey grounds, and overlooks the beautiful place and lakes belonging to Sir William Whitla. The building was only completed in October, 1915, consequently the grounds are still in the making, but the house is planned to hold 50 girls, each having to herself a sharing with one other, a bed-sitting room, very daintily furnished. The prices charged are the same for all, and the better rooms are given to those who have lived at the Hostel longest. There are four large bathrooms, adjoining each of which is a small kitchen for the use of the students, and there is also a large airy kitchen containing three different kinds of cookers, an ordinary range, a gas stove and a steam stove. On the ground floor is a drawing room; a large dining room conveniently fitted up, a writing room, music room, and library, for which a few books have been presented by Sir Samuel Dill of Belfast and to which it is hoped to add as time goes on, complete the sitting rooms for the students. The staff consists of a warden in charge of the girls, a matron, a lady cook and eight domestics (all Irish); the whole under the management of a permanent committee. The warden makes as few rules as possible and expects those few to be kept.

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CURTIS ANTIAD BILL STRONGER

Amendments Made in Constitutional Convention on Third Reading Expected to Bring Many New Supporters

Many expressions of satisfaction with the Curtis antiad resolution, as it now stands awaiting final action by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, are heard daily from members of the convention. It is likely that no contest will be made on the final stage, when the measure is debatable but not amendable. Amendments made on the third reading helped to bring many new supporters of the Curtis resolution into line.

The question at the final stage will be: Shall this amendment be referred to the voters? or words to that effect. This question may be put to the convention at any time, at the convenience of the convention, said Secretary James W. Kimball. The convention could, if it desired, postpone final action on the Curtis and other resolutions, which succeed in passing the customary three readings, until late in the session and then act on all at the same time. It is entirely a matter of convenience.

The final stage is generally regarded as a purely formal one. A resolution is not "through" the convention, however, until this final, formal stage has been passed. Occasionally, bills in the Legislature have been defeated at the final stage, which, in the Legislature, is that of passing the measure to be enacted. The big vote given on the third reading of the Curtis resolution Wednesday, 27 to 25, seems to assure favorable final action without much opposition, if any.

Those delegates who objected to the resolution because it would cut off state appropriations which the State had agreed by legislative acts to make for several years more, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, became reconciled when an amendment was made authorizing the State to fulfill "legal obligations, if any, already entered into."

Those who criticized the resolution because it omitted the present constitutional provision expressly prohibiting public appropriations to parochial schools believe that this defect was remedied by an amendment, offered by Mr. Anderson of Newton, which adds the condition that institutions must be "publicly owned," as well as under public control, in order to get public appropriations. Also, they must teach no religious doctrine.

Of those delegates who now oppose the adoption of the Curtis proposition, several do so on the ground that it cuts off town appropriations to certain privately controlled academies which serve as high schools in their respective communities. Advocates of the resolution have asked these delegates to try to arrange, in the interest of the measure as a whole, for a taking over of these academies by the public authorities.

Several delegates voted against the resolution on the ground that it should have been confined to anticlerical provisions only, rather than to have included provisions restricting public appropriations to nonsectarian institutions also.

On the other hand, a few Roman Catholic delegates, notably John W. Cummings of Fall River, opposed the resolution as a reflection on their church.

Incidentally, many delegates have found it necessary to explain to friends that "Mr. Anderson," whose name headed the list of 25 delegates who voted against the Curtis resolution, was George W. Anderson of Brookline and not Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton. The latter agreed to accept the Curtis proposal as amended, in place of the original Anderson anticlerical resolution.

There are five sections in the Curtis resolution as it now stands. The first is a simple statement that "no law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion." This statement is said to express in broader and clearer terms a guarantee of religious worship.

Section two prohibits public appropriations to any institutions, including school, colleges, hospitals, or for charitable and religious undertakings, sectarian or non-sectarian, which are not under public control. In the case of institutions they must also be "publicly owned" and must not teach religious doctrine. There are two specific exceptions, however. Public money may be given to the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and to privately controlled libraries which serve as "free, public libraries." At the close of section two is a prohibition of the use of public money in aiding any religious denomination.

Section three contains a general exception to the prohibition in section two. Public money may be appropriated for the use of privately controlled "institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind," but these monetary payments shall not be more than "the ordinary and reasonable compensation" and only for persons "as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves."

Section four provides that nothing in the resolution shall be construed to deprive an inmate of a public penal or a reformatory institution "of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith"; but no inmate is to be compelled to attend religious services against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent, or guardian.

Section five provides that the Curtis resolution, if accepted by majority vote when submitted to the voters, shall take effect Oct. 1 following.

DEPENDENT IS AGAIN DEFINED

(Continued from page one)

that time in particular, probably will be acted upon? "If the wife of the registrant is of sufficient earning capacity to support herself and child or children during the term of service of the registrant."

Another phase which may receive attention deals with the section reading: "If in the opinion of the board there are relatives of the registrant or of his wife who are likely to sufficiently support the wife and child or children during the term of service of the registrant."

Edward J. Sampson, secretary of District No. 4 Exemption Board, says that the proposals made by the President are not a great departure from the ruling made previously by the board.

"It was noticeable how the President laid great emphasis on the fact that men with sufficient incomes are not apt to be exempt, and that agrees with our decision," he says.

Undoubtedly the decision of the Boston board will be a precedent for the other State boards to follow, so that much interest in its action today is general throughout the State.

Some statement will probably be given out also on the plan of action to be followed by district board No. 4, as to the basing of the quota recently asked for by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. The board is easily in position to secure the desired 5 per cent asked for, says Secretary Sampson.

Justices of Peace Exempt

Justices of the peace in Massachusetts are exempt from draft, according to a circular letter sent out today from the office of the director of military enrollment to every local selection board in the State. The exemption is based on the recent telegram from Provost Marshal-General Crowder, which stated that all men holding judicial office are exempt.

William J. Grundy, who is acting as director of enrollment in the absence of Charles F. Gettym, who is on his vacation, said today that justices of the peace in Massachusetts are held by Attorney-General to be judicial officers within the meaning of these regulations and are, therefore, to be exempt from military service.

On Aug. 23 the director of enrollment wired Washington the following regarding the reopening of cases of registrants: "After person has been certified by local board to district board as fit for military service, may his case be reopened by local board, and if so, under what circumstances and what is the procedure and time limit?"

The reply of the provost marshal-general, which was somewhat of a surprise to the director, is: "A local board may revoke certificate issued or reopen case upon notifying district board of the fact, provided, of course, this is done before man is finally accepted into the service."

DAILY REPORT OF MARKETS BUREAU

"Housewives are urged to watch the market reports daily and make use of such vegetables as are abundant and cheap," says today's report from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston. In this report the farmer's and the retail prices are quoted so that housekeepers can see whether they are getting the lowest prices or whether they could shop elsewhere more advantageously it is said. H. E. Larsen of the Department of Agriculture receives the prices and amounts of vegetables brought to Boston daily from the farmers and with an agent of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee prepares the list of prices.

Vegetables recommended for use are corn, potatoes, cabbages, carrots and beets. Today's report says:

The large number of farmers reporting and heavy offerings of tomatoes with consequent drop in price featured trading on the Boston Farmers' Market. Offerings of green corn nearly equaled the large amounts brought in last Friday and Saturday. Farmers received from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel of 56 pounds for first quality tomatoes and from 50 to 60 cents per bushel of 50 dozen for corn of the white variety.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers. Retail prices as low as: Green beans, 279 bu. (32 qts.) \$1.75@2, retail 9c. qt.; yellow beans, 76 bu. (32 qts.) \$2@2.25, retail 10c. qt.; beans, 503 bu. (32 qts.) \$1.25@1.50, retail 6c. qt.; tomatoes, 3998 bu. No. 1, 56 lbs., \$1.25@2, retail 5c. qt.; beets, 361 bxs. (18 bunches), 50@60c. retail 5c. bunch; cabbage, 558 bbs. (75 lbs.), 50@65c. retail 2c. lb.; carrots, 438 bxs. (24 bunches), 50@60c. retail 5c. bunch; corn (white), 4324 bxs. (5 doz.), 50@75c. retail 25c. doz.; corn (yellow), 613 bxs. (doz.), 75c@1.50, retail 25c. doz.; cucumbers, 255 bxs. No. 1 (to 6 doz.), \$1.50@1.75, retail 5c. each; onions, 776 bu. (52 lbs.), \$1.65@1.75, retail 5c. lb.; summer squash, 188 bxs. (15 to 18), 30@40c. retail 5c. each; lettuce, 619 bxs. (18 heads), 50@75c. retail 5c. each; potatoes, 1376 bu. No. 1, \$1.35@1.45, retail 43c. pk.; apples, 830 bu. 75@2.25, retail 5@10c. qt.; peppers, 359 bu. 75@2.25, retail 10c. doz.; radishes, 44 bxs. (5 doz.), 60@90c. retail 3c. bunch; turban squash, 157 bbs. \$1.25@1.75, retail 4c. lb.; celery, 171 dozen, \$1@1.50, retail 14c. bunch; romaine, 167 bxs. 50@60c. retail 10c. head; cauliflower, 100 bxs. 50c@1.50, retail 20c. bunch; 36 bu. 35@40c. retail 15c. pk.

WAR DOGS GOING TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America is going to send a war dog division to France. Secretary of War Baker today approved a bill introduced by Senator Brady of Idaho to accept as a gift 1000 dogs to be trained for military purposes.

ARMY EXEMPTION RULE MODIFIED

President Causes More Generous Interpretation of Regulation as to the Liability of Men Who Have Dependents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders by President Wilson relating to exemptions of married men under the selective draft law have been made public by Brigadier-General Crowder, Provost Marshal-General. These orders are drawn upon the theory that bona fide dependents should be the rule for allowing exemption claims. The meaning of this is that, so far as possible, men who have wives and children actually dependent upon them will be exempted.

This announcement clears up a situation which had been causing much dissatisfaction, and which had been for weeks the subject of correspondence between Administration officials and members of Congress.

In addition to quoting the President's orders on the subject, General Crowder explains the attitude of the War Department regarding the necessity of wives going to work to support themselves and children, when their husbands have been drafted. The Department does not favor it.

Following is the text of the message sent to the governors dealing with the status of married men, prepared at a conference between Secretary Baker and General Crowder:

"A feeling has been expressed that, in passing on claims for discharge on the ground of dependents, local boards ought, in no case, to refuse a discharge to a married man or to the head of a family. The law under which local boards act requires that, before such a discharge can be granted, dependency as well as relationship must be established. The matter having been presented to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"We ought as far as practicable to raise this new national army without creating the hardship necessarily entailed when the head of a family is taken, and I hope that for the most part those accepted in the first call will be found to be men who have not yet assumed such relations.

"The selective service law makes the fact of dependents, rather than the fact of marriage, the basis for exemption, and there are, undoubtedly, many cases within the age limits fixed by law, of men who are married and yet whose accumulations or other economic surroundings are such that no dependency of the wife exists in fact. Plainly, the law does not contemplate exemption for this class of men.

"The regulations promulgated on June 20, 1917, should be regarded as controlling in these cases, and the orders issued under that regulation directing exemption boards to establish the fact of dependents in addition to the fact of marriage ought not to be abrogated."

"The attention of this office has been invited to the fact that, in a few instances, local boards have certified to district boards as held for military service, men whose families are actually dependent upon them for support, on the theory that the wife is able to work and should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and children.

"This situation is summed up in the following opinion of the district board of New York City, in which opinion this office concurs, with the understanding that the phrase 'support available from relative' is support partial or total previously extended to the applicant himself:

"We do not concur in the view suggested in some quarters that in cases of wife and children actually dependent on applicant's labor for support, and where there are no other means of support, the wife should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and her children. Bona fide dependency of wife and children on labor of applicant, where, in his absence, they will be left without reasonable adequate support, after duly taking into consideration soldier's wage and support available from relatives, as stated in the ruling of the Provost Marshal-General, is ground for discharge."

"This opinion clearly and adequately expresses the intention of the law in this regard.

"Paragraph B, compiled rulings of this office number 6, dealt with a state of affairs where the parents or other relatives of the wife or husband are able, ready and willing adequately to support the wife and children, if any, during the absence of the husband. This ruling was responsive to a class of cases that had been brought to the attention of this office where claims of discharge had been made on the ground of dependency of a husband who, as a matter of fact, was not dependent upon himself. The ruling directed the attention of local boards to the fact that scrutiny of cases of this kind might disclose that no discharge was advisable.

"It was not intended that paragraph B of the compiled rulings should apply to the case of the head of a family whose family, at the time of his summons and prior thereto, were and had been mainly dependent upon his labor for support.

"Instances in which local boards have been in error in respect of these two classes of cases are rare. It was to be expected that with some 4500 local boards there would be some ununiformity of decision in this regard. To provide against this ununiformity section 27 of the regulations provides for the automatic appeal of all dependency cases to the district boards.

"District boards should scan the decisions of local boards on questions of dependency, and wherever it appears that such decisions are illegal (as in

the two cases just mentioned or otherwise), or where these decisions seem to be so far ununiform as to result in an unequal operation of the law, the district board should reverse or modify the decision of the local board."

In his message to governors respecting new mobilization orders General Crowder said in part:

"The congestion of traffic that will be entailed in the early part of September by the movement of the national guard into training camps makes it inadvisable to attempt to move any large percentage of the national army on Sept. 5. For this reason the War Department has communicated the following schedule of movements of the national army to the Provost Marshal-General: Five per cent of the quota of each State beginning Sept. 5, 40 per cent beginning Sept. 19, 40 per cent beginning Oct. 3, the remaining 15 per cent as soon thereafter as practicable.

"The object of calling 5 per cent is to place in the camps enough men to form a skeleton organization to assist in receiving and assimilating the large contingents. For this reason it is required that local boards send only white men and so far as practicable that they send men with some military experience or cooks.

"In making this selection order numbers are not controlling, but great care must be taken not to send men whose order of call is so late that they will not be within the quota of the boards. The careful selection of these men will be of great assistance to the orderly organization of the national army, and it is hoped that local boards will act with this end in view.

"In order that it may not be necessary to make any special railway arrangements and to prevent a congestion of normal railway traffic, local boards should be instructed to send approximately 1 per cent of their quota on each of five successive days beginning Sept. 5. It is thought that every board in the country will have available at least 5 per cent of its quota by Sept. 5 and therefore that it will not be necessary for the Adjutant-General of the State to call upon any board for more than 5 per cent.

"This opportunity is taken to give to local and district boards the credit that is due them for the overwhelming amount of work they have accomplished in scrutinizing the thousands of cases that it was necessary for them to examine in order to have 30 per cent of their quota ready on Sept. 5.

"Reports received from practically every State in the Union show that every State would have ready much more than 30 per cent of its quota on Sept. 5 and the vast majority of them would have been ready with their entire quota on that date. This service requires a month of the most exacting work on the part of the boards. This work was consummated under adverse conditions and is in large part uncompensated.

"It stands as one of the most significant expressions of substantial patriotism and devotion on the part of 15,000 men selected from among the best citizens of the country."

Draft Army Officers

Men of First Increment May Be Trainers of Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A fair share of the business of the Middle West which is done in those tall buildings fronting Michigan Boulevard, looking down into Grant Park, Chicago's "front yard," is transacted these days to the accompaniment of the bugle, the drum and the military band. The navy has planted a camp hardly out of the first distribution of the proceeds of the Income Tax Law, but they will benefit by receiving their share of the excess in proportion to their share of the state tax. A careful analysis of the facts and figures will, undoubtedly, show that the majority of the cities and towns in the Commonwealth will not, of course, share in the loss occasioned by the change in the law, instead of \$9,500,000, or \$10,000,000, as was urged at the time the new law was under consideration.

"This will leave over \$3,200,000 of excess to be distributed to the municipalities in the Commonwealth as their share of the benefits of the new law.

"The municipalities which show no loss will, of course, share in the benefit of the new law, but they will benefit by receiving their share of the excess in proportion to their share of the state tax.

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BREWERY TO MAKE SIRUP

MOBILE, Ala.—The making of sirup and stock feed from watermelons is now under way at the plant of the Dixie Fruit Products Company at the old Mobile Brewery, says the Register.

NEW INCOME TAX LAW IS DEFENDED

First Assistant Deputy Shaw Says Higher Tax Rate in Massachusetts Cities and Towns Cannot Be Laid to Statute

Higher tax rates in Massachusetts cities and towns cannot be attributed to the operation of the new income tax law, according to a statement issued today by Irving L. Shaw, first assistant income tax deputy of the Commonwealth.

"On the contrary, it is declared that most of the communities will receive greater revenues through distribution of income tax receipts than would have been possible under former methods of taxing intangible personal property.

Mr. Shaw's statement, which is based on a careful study of statistics, follows:

"In the great majority of cases, analysis will show that the increase in budgets, due largely to war conditions, and the general rise in costs, is the principal cause of the higher tax rates in the cities and towns thus affected.

"The new income tax law will yield, according to present indications, well over \$12,000,000 this year. There are still many municipalities which have not notified the tax commissioner of their levies on personal estate for 1917, but from those already reported and liberal estimates in favor of the delinquent cities and towns, it is probable that less than \$8,400,000 will be necessary to reimburse them for the loss occasioned by the change in the law, instead of \$9,500,000, or \$10,000,000, as was urged at the time the new law was under consideration."

"This will leave over \$3,200,000 of excess to be distributed to the municipalities in the Commonwealth as their share of the benefits of the new law.

"In many of the cities and towns more taxes were assessed on tangible personal estate

CHEAPER BREAD THE NEXT AIM

Campaign to Be Launched by
Food Administration When
Wheat Price Is Fixed—Mr.
Hoover Denies Interference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced at the offices of the Food Administration that as soon as the price of wheat has been fixed by the commission headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, a fight for cheaper bread to the consumer will be launched by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator. A statement to this effect is contained in a telegram to farmers of North Dakota over Mr. Hoover's signature. In it he disclaims any effort on his part to take part in price-fixing discussions there. He stated that his work is to see that the farmers get the rate fixed by the Government for their wheat, and that the operations of the profiteers and hoarders is ended.

The telegram was in reply to this statement by Congressman George M. Young, published on Aug. 20 in the Fargo Forum and addressed to Morton Page, chairman of a resolution committee named at a meeting of Fargo business men:

"Washington, D. C. Aug. 19, 1917.
Morton Page, Chairman of Resolu-
tions Committee:

"Telegram received. Would advise that thousands of night letters be sent to Harry A. Garfield, chairman of price committee. If Hoover can influence the committee the price for wheat will be \$1.65 a bushel. Tell Garfield without mincing words that the Government can grab this year's crop but cannot compel the farmers to grow wheat in 1918.

"No serious effort is being made by the Government to fix prices for steel, and other trusts are permitted to take advantage of war-time demands. Why should the war supply and demand be interfered with only as to farmers?

The proposed revenue law shields the rich man and war profiteers and saddles the chief burden upon the farmers, laboring men, and men of small incomes. On top of this the Government proposes to take another big slice out of the farmers by destroying their market and commandeering their grain.

"This is an outrage. Say so in a flood of telegrams to Garfield. Do it quickly, because in a few days it will be all over, except the shout of the Allies, for whom Hoover is evidently the agent. Anything we get above \$1.65 a bushel will be on account of clenched fists shaken in the faces of Garfield and Hoover."

"GEORGE M. YOUNG."

"Member of Congress."

Here is Mr. Hoover's reply, sent to the editor of the Fargo Forum:

"I respect the statement in your issue of Aug. 20, Congressman Young appears to be under an entire mis-
apprehension. I have not only never pro-
posed \$1.65 per bushel for wheat, but
have I given any advice or suggestions
as to price to the committee ap-
pointed by President Wilson to de-
termine a fair price. This body embraces
not only a fair representation, but an
actual majority of the entire farming
industry, and it is composed of men in
whom the whole country should have
complete confidence to make a de-
termination in the interest of a nation
now engaged in a life and death strug-
gle for its very existence.

"My duty is simply to see that the
farmer realizes this fair price, what-
ever it may be, and to see that the
consumer obtains his bread without
the speculative profits in between the
farmer and the consumer, which were
maintained over the first half of this
present year. I assume the farmer no
more wants to bleed the consumer by
obtaining more than a fair price than
he wants to be bled by the producers
of food and other commodities, who
are also being asked to maintain fair
prices. It is a primary consideration
that the country must have intense
production of all commodities, and that
the farmer must receive just returns
for his effort, and I have no doubt that
the President's committee is consider-
ing the problem in this spirit, and that
every loyal citizen will accept it."

"HERBERT HOOVER."

The Price-Fixing Commission held
another session on Saturday. It is
probable that an announcement will be
made as to the price of 1917 wheat this
week.

Wheat prices were discussed on Sat-
urday in the Senate. Senator Gronna
declared Government control would
have a ruinous effect on production,
and that instead of stimulating, would
restrict it. He protested against the
Government taking over control of the
1917 wheat crop.

The farmers of North Dakota and
neighboring States have been urging
that gambling and speculating in
wheat be stopped, and now that it has
been they are not satisfied," interrupted
Senator Nelson of Minnesota.

A telegram from farmers in Mon-
tana, urging that unless the Govern-
ment fixed a price of \$2.50 a bushel for
wheat the result would be ruinous for
them, was read by Senator Myers.

Mr. Hoover Approves

Sends Support for New York Food
Control Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert C.
Hoover, Food Administrator, has sent
the following telegram in support of
Governor Whitman's food-control bill:

"With regard to the pending legis-
lation in New York, I think it is de-
sirable to bear in mind that the fed-
eral administration can only under-
take the control of a few great staples
of non-perishable character, with a
view to stabilizing interstate traffic,

so that, in order to secure the maximum benefits from these arrangements and to serve in the same manner local questions in other communities, it is necessary for states and municipalities to have organizations extending the federal administration.

"Furthermore, federal legislation absolutely excludes any control of retail distribution and makes no provision for bettering local market conditions beyond some restriction upon detrimental wholesale practices. From every point of view, the adequate war regulation and permanent improvement of marketing conditions in New York needs efficient legislation."

Federal Food Surveys

Careful Estimates of Stocks on
Hand Arranged for

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food stocks in retail establishments in New York City, and in the city and rural portions of 43 counties in various parts of the country, are to be inventoried on Aug. 31 by a detailed and personally supervised survey, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates from these figures will make it possible to approximate the quantity of all food on hand in such establishments in the country.

To get this result, the counties have been selected with great care, including some as presenting conditions which will reflect varied types of life and industry.

The survey of retail stocks is only one of the four now under way, the other three being the stocks on farms, in wholesale commercial establishments and storages, and in the homes of the consumers. Aside from the detailed work to be done, the survey of retail stocks of food will be handled by schedules through the mails.

The actual work of making the surveys will be directed by the bureau of markets of the department, assisted locally by the agents of the bureau of chemistry and of the states' relations service.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the Canadian Senate recently the question of tide-water ports was under discussion, the Government being asked to take action to prevent the bulk of shipments purchased for the allied governments being routed via American ports.

One speaker stated that in spite of the fact that Canada had three trans-continental railways under operation, no less than 60 per cent of Canadian wheat was going through American routes. In 1916 of \$12,000,000 bushels of grain that passed through Fort William, 180,000,000 bushels were sent over American routes. The same speaker pointed out that Quebec was 500 miles nearer Liverpool than was New York and he could not see why the Canadian port was not securing more of the business.

A reason given why the export trade of Canada was not more developed was that the land and ocean transportation facilities and rates had not been coordinated. Having regard to the fact that, to the Intercolonial Railway the Government had now added the Canadian Northern and the Trans-continental, the time had arrived when the Government should give attention to the question of coordinating inland and ocean transportation.

Montreal was alluded to as an example of what proper development could do for export business. In 1916 there had been hauled 21,000,000 tons at that port, this having increased to 62,000,000 tons in 1914. A senator from Quebec stated that the Quebec bridge would be completed in a few weeks and there would then be a close connection between the west and that port via the Transcontinental Railway.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA URGED

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The recent speech of Lord Portal, Governor of Madras, on Home Rule for India, has naturally awakened many echoes from Indian public opinion. One of the most sensational of these responses is a letter to the press from Sir S. Subramania Iyer, a former High Court Judge, who says:

"Before I was raised to the bench I was a congressman, and to me Home Rule is no new thing. I believe, and have long believed, that its early establishment is vital for the welfare of the country and the stability of the empire, and that it is therefore necessary to carry on a constitutional and educational agitation for it, as ordered by Congress at its last session. Believing this, I gladly accepted the honorary presidency of the Home Rule for India League. I cannot retrace my steps. I will not resign my office, even if the league be declared unlawful. I am ready to face any penalties which may follow on my decision." In the words of the congress, in the reconstruction of the empire, after the war, to defend home rule is to me a civic duty, and that duty I will discharge. I call upon you my countrymen to do the same."

SALEM CHILDREN PLAN EXHIBITION

SALEM, Mass.—The annual public exhibition by the children of the public playgrounds of this city, will take place Tuesday. It will feature a military parade and drill by the Salem volunteers, composed of the playground boys, and an exhibition in tents and booths, of the vegetables, canning products, sewing and other handicraft taught at the playgrounds during the summer.

The program will open at 2 p. m. with a parade of all the children, some 1,500, led off by the Salem volunteers, in nine companies, all uniformed in rough rider suits, with miniature guns, etc. The girls' section in the parade will be featured by groups of 10 girls each from the nine different playgrounds, each dressed to represent a different kind of vegetable.

COAL CONSERVATION COURSE IS OFFERED

As an aid in the conservation of

coal, freight, heat, labor and money

a course in heating and lighting for

janitors is being offered by the de-
partment of university extension of

the State Board of Education. Notices

to this effect are being sent to man-
agers of public buildings and other large

establishments, to school janitors and others who, it is thought,

might be interested in such a course.

James A. Moyer, director of the de-
partment, stated yesterday that extra-
ordinary efforts must be made to

prevent a waste this year in excess of

\$1,000,000,000 due to the careless use

SUGAR PRICES TO BE REDUCED

Beet Sugar Producers and Dis-
tributing Jobbers Pledge Co-
operation—Consumers Must
Regulate Retail Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The beet-sugar producers of the country, it is announced by the Food Administration, have agreed with the Food Administration to limit the price of their sugar to a basis which probably will result in a reduction of about 1½ cents a pound from the present price, effecting a saving of \$30,000,000 to the consuming public between now and the first of next year.

Owing to the holders of the remainder of the Cuban crop asking exorbitant prices for their sugar, according to the Food Administration, the price has advanced during the last few weeks by over 1½ cents per pound. The new Cuban crop will not be available until the latter part of December, and if this high price is to continue until that time, it is estimated that the American public will have paid about \$30,000,000 more for their sugar than would otherwise have been the case. The beet-sugar production of about 800,000 tons begins to come into the market during the month of September, and should furnish the bulk of supplies between then and the first of next year, when the Cuban crop will be available.

In response to a request from the Food Administration, representatives of 80 per cent of the domestic beet-sugar industry of the United States have been in conference with the Food Administration in Washington during the past week, and as a result of this conference these beet-sugar producers have reached the agreement to limit their price to a basis that will make possible the \$30,000,000 saving to the public.

The representatives of the beet-sugar producers have pledged themselves to secure the active cooperation of the other 20 per cent of the beet-sugar industry, and have, they say, every reason to believe that the action of the industry will be unanimous.

In order that sugar may reach the dealer without intermediate speculative profits between the producer and the retailer, the wholesale grocers of America have voluntarily agreed with the Food Administration to limit distribution charges in such a manner as to eliminate the possibility of speculative or exorbitant profits, and the Food Administration will be able, at a later date, to announce the price at which wholesale sugar should be delivered to the large consuming centers of the country. It will then be for the consumers themselves to see that they receive just treatment from the retail dealer.

It is the intention of the Food Adminstration to adopt certain measures which will effectually assure that this price shall not be exceeded during the coming year, even upon imported sugar, and it is hoped that as soon as the Cuban crop is available the price will be less than \$7.25.

It is desirable for the public to bear in mind, the Food Adminstration points out, in order for the Allies to be supplied with sugar from the West Indies in place of their usual source of supply, which is now cut off, that the public must reduce its consumption of sugar by every means possible. That there is room for deduction in consumption without hardship must be evident when it is considered that the average American consumption is about 85 pounds per person per annum, whereas the new sugar regulations in England limit the consumption to 21 pounds per person per annum.

This year, it is announced, the beet sugar crop will not be moving freely in the country before the first of October, and therefore there will be a few weeks delay before the reduced price becomes effective. This affords an opportunity for distributors and retailers to dispose of sugar purchased by them at a higher cost level.

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It is further understood that the greater part of the naval construction program as applied to larger ships, battleships, dreadnaughts, battle cruisers and other first line and large scouting craft, will go by the board to make room for a hornet fleet of destroyers which will outrun any similar flotilla in the world, with the possible exception of the British.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

and the British have found a way of reaching it from the sea, which may herald its eventual fall. A couple of English monitors, constructed with a view to this purpose and armed with guns of the heaviest caliber, joined a number of more or less similarly constructed Italian floats, also armed with enormous guns, in a bombardment of the Hermada and Trieste.

The effect, according to the Italian dispatches, was terrific, and the bombardment only ceased when the Italian infantry were ready to begin the assault upon the mountain, the attack upon which is apparently still taking place. Meantime the Italian troops in the Canale-Anhovo curve of the Isonzo having captured Monte Santo, which dominates the Bainsizza plateau, are pushing their way forward so as to clear this part of the front.

On the western front General Petain, pushing north from Mort Homme, has carried his advance up to the edges of the villages of Bethincourt and Beaumont. Further north, on the British front, Sir Douglas Haig has suddenly changed the theater of his attack, shifting it to the north of St. Quentin, where he has captured some highly fortified German positions east of Bethincourt and southwest of Le Catelet.

The monster Italian Cannon Shell Trieste

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official Italian dispatch from Rome contains a vivid description of a joint Italian and British naval bombardment of the Hermada, the principal fortress barring the way to Trieste. It also tells of an Italian advance up the fortified terraces of this great defensive position and announces the results of the employment of a sensational Italian device used for the first time in this momentous battle.

The following is that portion of the official dispatch from Rome that is made public:

"The bombardment of the Austrian positions was accompanied in the gulf of Trieste by two English monitors and three great Italian monitors, which shelled and struck the most vital points of the Austrian defenses with guns of such large caliber and long range as the Austrians never before experienced. The Italian Navy has surpassed in caliber and range every previous record by mounting on special floats, whose construction and detail are a profound secret, artillery of a power exceeding any armament on any Austrian dreadnaught.

"The Italian Navy has devised and inaugurated a new system of naval warfare. This element of surprise was a part of the new enterprise in the Gulf of Trieste. While the artillery fire was in progress over the Carso, the Italian and English monitors, escorted by torpedo boats, motor boats, submarines and airplanes, proceeded to the Gulf of Trieste, crossing mine fields, and at 3 p. m. the English monitors opened fire against the Hermada slopes on the side opposite the Italian front, where the Austrian reserves and artillery had been concentrated.

"The Italian 305's were making hundreds of craters upon the sides and upon the high plateaus of the Hermada, while Italian monitors laid a still more terrific fire against the Austrian military buildings and depots in the city of Trieste. A large number of Italian airplanes were constantly in the air over the naval forces, expecting Austrian aerial craft to come out to drop bombs on the ships, but the Austrian fliers did not venture forth. The Austrian coast batteries opened fire, but the English monitors were not hit, refraining from answering the coast batteries' bombardment, and directing all their fire against the Hermada, stopping only when the Italian infantry launched their fire against the Hermada.

"At night the English monitors returned without having been damaged. The Italian monitors also stopped firing at night. During the bombardment smoke was observed near Pola, it being learned that it issued from the Austrian battleships which had steamed up, but did not dare risk coming out.

"The Austrian commander, discovering that the top of the Hermada was being dominated by the Italian artillery due to the intervention of the new Italian monitors, ordered the Austrian aviators to destroy the Italian monitors during the night. The enemy came out, but were compelled by the antiaircraft guns to withdraw, after dropping a great many bombs without result, one Austrian airplane, remaining longer than the others, being shot down, its occupants perishing.

"Trieste is still under fire of the Italian naval guns, and the Italian successes are causing the Austrian command great unrest. The Austrians have lost more than four lines, which have been broken by the Italians; the twelfth Austrian division was annihilated; in a small zone on the Carso several Austrian regiments, notably the fifty-sixth, one of Austria's bravest, were wiped out of existence, and, while fronting an Italian army corps, the Twenty-third Austrian Army Corps lost 4,458 soldiers prisoners, with two colonels and several other superior officers, among the 143 officers there captured.

"The Hermada sees the Italian lines drawing nearer and nearer. Since yesterday the Austrians have been shelling the Italian lines with only the largest caliber guns which are of long range, all the smaller guns having been taken to the rear to prevent their being captured by the Italians.

"The Hermada is a mountain not of very high altitude, but extended and rocky and is isolated between the Carso and the sea. It is the strongest fortress barring the way of the Italians to Trieste. On its slopes are innumer-

able deep grottoes which are able to accommodate and shelter the heaviest artillery. Guns of every caliber are spread over every side of the mountain. On the slopes of the mountain are fortified terraces, like great stairs, stretching from the base to the summit. An enormous number of machine guns protect the base of this fortress. The Hermada was attacked by the Italians from three sides, simultaneously from the front and the north by the batteries of Italian and English monitors. Airplanes at the same time were dropping bombs upon the Austrian works from the sky. During the artillery attack the mountain seemed like a volcano. The rock, concrete and great barbed wire systems were seen to be giving way. The scene was one of terrible grandeur and lasted all night.

"In the morning the Italian infantry emerged and proceeded to the assault on the slopes while the artillery concentrated its fire on the summit of the mountain. The first Austrian lines, already demoralized, were broken and taken by the impetuous attack of the Bersaglieri, grenadiers and infantry, who discovered the nests of enemy machine guns and captured an enormous quantity of material and large number of prisoners.

"At this point the Austrian reserves were ordered to attack from their higher positions. There ensued a ghastly hand-to-hand fight, the Italians being completely victorious although the carrying of each terrace was equal to the conquering of the rampart of a fortress. The battle is still progressing on the rough rocky slopes of the Hermada. The Italians are advancing over the terraces of fire in the keenest expectation of winning the summit. The fall of the fortress is close at hand.

"The Austrian correspondents admit the impetuosity of the Italian offensive. The communiqué of the Vienna War Office says these are the severest days of the war on the Isonzo front. The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna says the Italian command desires to reach Trieste by a direct route along the sea with three lines of attack and the same paper states that the battle is proceeding with the greatest consumption of ammunition ever known, and in conclusion asserts that the defense nearest Trieste will be attacked very soon.

"The Zurich Post says the Italian infantry and artillery, already tremendously superior to the Austrians, are daily becoming stronger. If one Italian battery is silenced, this paper says, from 10 to 20 new ones immediately take its place.

"It seems that the Italian command, knowing that a free Europe must issue from the victory of the Allies, is competing in bravery and action, bringing Italy's maximum contribution to the common effort of crushing the Central Empires.

"Saturday—The British are still tightening their grip on Lens, west of which last night they carried a short length of a German trench of some local importance. The casualties were slight. In Lombardzye neighborhood also, during last night, the British captured an enemy post, securing a machine gun and some prisoners. Otherwise today's communiqué reveals nothing of importance in progress, except considerable artillery activity early this morning east of Epehy on the Cambrai-St. Quentin line.

Italian Isonzo Operations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Clash of opinion as well as of battle was revealed in yesterday's communiques. Recent occurrences have severely shaken the confidence in German headquarters reports, however, and they are themselves to blame if the present presumption is in favor of the British reports. In this instance the issue involved was less vital than in cases like Langemarck. It concerned important minor fighting southeast of Epehy in which the German communiqué of yesterday reported "We wrested from the English early this morning, by a surprise assault, Gillemont Farm, which they held."

The British report of this incident was as follows: "Early this morning the enemy attacked Gillemont Farm on both flanks. After sharp fighting parties of his troops succeeded in re-establishing themselves in a small portion of his old trenches northeast of the farm, but could make no further progress. Everywhere else the attack was repulsed and the farm itself remained in our hands."

So far as the British are concerned, the story is finished in today's communiqué, which reports the recapture by the British of trench elements lost northeast of the farm and the complete reestablishment of the position. The Germans also reported yesterday a French attack on Friday south of St. Quentin on a front of three kilometers, which was completely repulsed, leaving the Germans in full occupation of their positions. On their part, the French recorded only a minor French raid southeast of St. Quentin, which gave them 30 prisoners.

Recent precedents lead one to expect that when a German communiqué comes to hand it will contain some belated admission of the fact that they do not actually hold Gillemont Farm. These discrepancies may be explained

Russians Recapture Height

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—

Russian troops northeast of Sova on the Rumanian front recaptured a height which their opponents' assaults had at first forced them to relinquish, today's official statement declared. On the Black Sea front, the War Office said, troops cooperating with the Russian fleet raided Ordzu, blowing up 11 motor boats.

Austrians in Retreat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Later reports from Rome emphasize the importance of the Italian attack on the Bainsizza Plateau. The depth reached by the advance amounts to as much as from four to six miles as the crow flies and the whole of the Austrian defensive system across the plateau has been overwhelmed from the flank and front and the Italian second army is now apparently advancing over difficult but less fortified terrain. In other words, on this

occasional by the differences in time of drawing up communiqués. And the repeated reports of allied attacks on a big scale may be explained by the fact that to facilitate a tactical surprise on occasion the Allies repeatedly and at many points carry out their normal artillery bombardment as though an offensive were intended and when no offensive follows their lifting barrage the Germans may assume that it has been shattered by their own counterbarrage.

The Hermada was attacked by the Italians from three sides, simultaneously from the front and the north by the batteries of Italian and English monitors. Airplanes at the same time were dropping bombs upon the Austrian works from the sky. During the artillery attack the mountain seemed like a volcano. The rock, concrete and great barbed wire systems were seen to be giving way. The scene was one of terrible grandeur and lasted all night.

portion of the front it is said the battle is no longer one of position warfare and the enemy troops are in full retreat before the persistent attacks of the second army.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—

The German official statement issued on Sunday reads:

In Flanders the artillery duel attained considerable intensity on some sectors. British reconnoitering advances at several points failed. There were lively artillery and infantry actions before our lines west of Le Catelet and on the farms lying in front of our advanced positions. St. Quentin again was brought under the French artillery, which caused a fresh fire in the town.

Along the Aisne front the firing was revived several times. After strong artillery preparation French detachments penetrated our foremost trenches southwest of Parigny. They were ejected by a counterthrust.

All of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois Beaumont, situated further north, is in our hands. Pushing further forward, our troops reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont.

A violent counterattack, debouching from the Wavre Wood, was caught under the fire of our artillery and repulsed with heavy losses. We took a number of prisoners who have not yet been counted.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting was characterized at times by great violence in the region north of Hill 304.

Eastern theater, Aug. 25: The day was calm on the whole front. Several enemy detachments which essayed to reach our lines between Lake Presha and Lake Ochrida were repulsed. Allied aviators bombed the environs of Demir-Hissar and enemy encampments north of Lake Malik.

An earlier statement says:

North of Verdun the night was marked by great activity of the artillery on the right bank of the Meuse.

Between Samognex and Chaume Wood, on the left bank we progressed slightly south of Bethincourt. Our advanced post are in the outskirts of the village and on the banks of the Forges Rivulet.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the fighting activity was less pronounced. East of the river the artillery duel was again very intense. Enemy forces once more pressed forward from Hill 344, east of Samognex, toward the north. They were repulsed by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting. This morning fighting developed near Beaumont (two miles northeast of Hill 344).

Military activity on the Russian front was limited to artillery engagements and small infantry clashes, according to the official announcement. It follows:

Near Dvinsk, Baranovichi and Tarnopol, at Zbryz and in several sectors on the Caucasian front there have been lively artillery engagements and small post actions.

Elsewhere the night was calm.

Sunday—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

The supplementary report issued by general headquarters last evening reads:

Near Beaumont on the eastern bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), attacking French troops in the morning, after brief successes at the beginning, were repulsed by our counterthrust and driven back to their own positions. Otherwise in the west and in the east there were no large fighting actions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—

This morning's communiqué says: "We carried out a successful raid this morning east of Oostaverne and secured a few prisoners. There is nothing further of special interest to report."

The official statement issued on Sunday night reads:

Early on Sunday morning we attacked and captured the enemy positions east of Harecourt on a front of over a mile. Our troops penetrated to a depth of a half mile, carrying by assault the enemy strong points at Cologne Farm and Malakoff Farm, and have established themselves on the ground won. We captured 135 prisoners in the course of the operation.

Under cover of heavy bombardment, the enemy troops attacked early on Sunday morning in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road, using flamethrowers, and succeeded momentarily in reoccupying the northwest corner of Inverness Copse. They were immediately driven out by our counterattack and our positions were reestablished.

Fighting of a local character also took place on Sunday morning southeast of St. Julian, where we advanced our line slightly. During the night the enemy troops, under cover of a heavy bombardment, recaptured a post taken by us on the night of Aug. 24-25 west of Gelede Creek, southwest of Lombardzye. The hostile artillery has been more active than usual in the Nieuport sector.

Owing to stormy weather there was little aerial activity on Saturday until evening, when successful aerial work was carried out by us with airplane observation. Some fighting took place. Three German machines were brought down and four others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes are missing.

The text of the Sunday forenoon communication follows:

On Saturday evening we attacked and drove the enemy troops out of a portion of the trench northeast of Gillemont Farm regained by them during the morning, completely reestablishing our former positions. Later in the night the enemy troops attempted a counterattack without success.

In the course of the night the Portuguese repulsed a German raiding party southeast of Laventie.

The enemy artillery has shown great activity during the night east of Ypres and in the neighborhood of Lombardzye.

Sunday—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Early this morning the enemy troops heavily bombarded the positions captured by us recently southeast of Epehy and attacked Gillemont Farm on both flanks. After sharp fighting parties of enemy troops succeeded in reestablishing themselves in a small portion of their old, trenches northeast of the farm, but were unable to make further progress. At all other points the attack was repulsed. The farm itself remains in our hands.

A hostile raid was driven off with loss this morning northeast of Gouzeaucourt. We had no casualties.

We advanced our line slightly during the night northwest of Lens and took a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—

The official statement issued on Sunday night reads:

In the Champs our artillery, continuing its fire of destruction, caused within the German lines an ex-

plosion of gas reservoirs north of the Navarin Farm.

On the right bank of the Meuse our troops on Sunday morning strongly attacked between the Montmont Farm and the Bois le Chaume. Our attack was completely successful and gave us possession of all our objectives despite the stubborn resistance of the German troops. We captured their lines of defense on a front of four kilometers.

All of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois Beaumont, situated further north, is in our hands. Pushing further forward, our troops reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont.

A violent counterattack, debouching from the Wavre Wood, was caught under the fire of our artillery and repulsed with heavy losses. We took a number of prisoners who have not yet been counted.

Along the Aisne front the firing was revived several times. After strong artillery preparation French detachments penetrated our foremost trenches southwest of Parigny. They were ejected by a counterthrust.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting was characterized at times by great violence in the region north of Hill 304.

Eastern theater, Aug. 25: The day was calm on the whole front. Several enemy detachments which essayed to reach our lines between Lake Presha and Lake Ochrida were repulsed. Allied aviators bombed the environs of Demir-Hissar and enemy encampments north of Lake Malik.

Our troops are now continuing their advance toward the eastern border of Bainsizza Plateau, hotly pursuing the enemy troops, who are making the most violent resistance with large parties of machine gunners and with light artillery.

On the Carso yesterday the battle came to a standstill temporarily. Our small advances rectified the captured positions, which were consolidated, and the enemy forces attempted counterattack failed under our fire.

The prisoners thus far number 600 officers and 23,000 men. We have captured 75 guns, including two 305-millimeter mortars and many guns of medium caliber, a great number of horses, an airplane in perfect condition, many trench mortars and machine guns and all kinds of war material, including several motor tractors loaded with ammunition. The enormous difficulty of sending supplies to our troops across a zone in which there are no roads has been surmounted in part because of the large supply depots abandoned by the enemy troops during their retirement.

Elsewhere the night was calm.

Sunday—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

The supplementary report issued by general headquarters last evening reads:

Near Dvinsk, Baranovichi and Tarnopol, at Zbryz and in several sectors on the Caucasian front there have been lively artillery engagements and small post actions.

Elsewhere the night was calm.

Sunday—An official statement issued on Saturday by the Italian War Department says:

Since yesterday the tricolor has been flying on the summit of Monte Santo. The gallant troops of the second army, after having thrown 14 bridges across the Isonzo under the fire of the enemy troops, passed over the river on the night of Aug. 24-25, a surprise attack was made on the right bank of the Meuse, between Samognex and Chaume Wood. The battle was a fierce struggle between the two sides.

On the Carso the struggle is continuing round the positions captured by us and which the enemy troops vainly attempted to retake. In the incessant fighting the Salerno, Catanzano and Nurge brigades distinguished themselves for their boldness and stubbornness.

The aerial activity was very lively yesterday. Our Caproni machines, after having several times bombed the Chiavapano Valley, crowded with enemy troops, flew low and engaged the infantry. Of the 233 airplanes which took part in the battle only one did not return.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau</p

L. W. W. BRANDED WITH SEDITION

Declared Not to Be a Labor Union in Its Broadest Sense—Press Demands That the Society Shall Be Stamped Out

Efforts of the Industrial Workers of the World are, it is charged, intended not only to disrupt trade unionism, but to undermine the foundations of the United States Government. The press is outspoken against these and other treasonable manifestations. Extracts from editorials follow:

Rocky Mountain News (Denver)

The I. W. W. society is beyond the pale. It is branded with sedition and treason. It is not a labor union in the broadest use of the term. It was formed purposely to destroy trade unionism, along with all our economic and social institutions. Its avowed intent is to undermine society that there will be universal revolution. It is in sympathy with the enemies of the nation, because its leaders hold that when this country is endangered from without is the time to strike from within and overthrow society. The mainspring of the I. W. W. is William D. Haywood and his career of violence is too well known in this State to make his organization a factor in this particular section of the country. It is claimed that the I. W. W. leaders, when arrested by the military, were engaged in organizing lumber camps to insure better working conditions. This will not hold water. The I. W. W. openly is a revolutionary order, bent at all times on creating discord between capital and labor. Its charter announces that there can be no peace until capital is overthrown. Its organizers counsel violence to gain the end sought. They flout the law and the courts. Just now they are busy preaching sedition in order to weaken the fiber of the nation. Present-day activities are declared by the Government authorities to be financed by German gold.

Denver News

On his return Mr. Root has been given public recognition at New York. The red flag of anarchy was being flaunted in different parts of the nation by the twin-breeders of disruption whom he found in that other land. The I. W. W. leaders, earning their German gold, were conducting in this country a counterpart of the campaign being waged by the imported American-Russian-German treasonists in Petrograd.

Worse than this agitation, however, were the efforts of certain American publicists to undermine the nation and deliver it to the enemy.

An important duty has devolved on Mr. Root. He is peculiarly fitted for the work. He has undertaken it at once most effectively.

Chicago Tribune

We do not believe that the I. W. W. theory of the constitutionality of measures taken against them in the West will hold. But if as a question of law it did hold, it's hardly for them to complain of inconsistency. The I. W. W. does not scruple to preach, not the orderly reconstruction of our society, but its destruction by force. I. W. W. agitators have been preaching direct action, sabotage and destruction of crops upon which millions depend for life. They expect to be protected in this by the constitutional guarantee of free speech. If society in self-defense adopts their own method, the less they say about consistency the better.

The quicker the I. W. W. leaders and their misguided followers are impressed with the iron determination of the nation to protect itself from their vicious anarchism and with the ample power of the nation to protect itself, the better for all concerned.

Indianapolis News

The demand of the I. W. W. is that certain members who are now in jail be released under threat of a general strike unless the demand is complied with. If the I. W. W. may say whether the men belonging to it shall or shall not be arrested, there would be an end of society. No more impudent claim could have been made. If these men are guilty they must be punished, and punishment must also be inflicted on those who interfere with the administration of justice.

There can be no concessions in such a case as this. The courts and the police are not responsible to the I. W. W., but to society as a whole. There could never be a better time for proving to these misguided men that there is this country a government that is stronger than they are, a government that will not permit them to hamper it in the performance of the duties imposed on it by the war. In the present crisis there is no room in this country for traitors, pro-German or other.

Reno Gazette

The I. W. W. have never possessed the power they have claimed and which has been conceded to them by credulous newspapers and officials. They could not call an effective strike because they have no real organization. It is easy enough for their leaders to say they will tie up the industries of the nation and will call out all farm laborers, but they have no large, settled body of farm laborers or any other kind of workmen in their ranks, so the call would amount to nothing. The old illustration of seizing a nettle firmly and it won't hurt applies very appropriately to the I. W. W. situation. When the governors of the Northwestern states and Nevada met at Portland and discussed industrial conditions, they probably reached some agreement that would fit the case and as a consequence the

power of the authorities has been exercised in an unobtrusive manner. An internment camp for the I. W. W. and all other traitors and disloyalists would settle the question of how to make the home country permanently safe.

Toledo Blade

If all the labor troubles which are credited to the plotting, the agitation and doubtful patriotism of the I. W. W. really belong to them, then the I. W. W. are immensely more numerous than the claims of their most imaginative leaders make them out to be. They are putting their rival organizations of the American Federation of Labor into deep shadow.

The facts probably are nearer like this. The I. W. W. created a violent anger against themselves. A public opinion condemned them, bred acts of retribution. It became easy then for unscrupulous captains of industry in the West to label all labor movements, all strikes and demands for better wages and improved working conditions and standards, the work of I. W. W. lieutenants in German pay.

It became just as easy to gain belief of such charges, to persuade statesmen far away in Washington that what the mountain West was dealing with was not the ordinary and chronic labor unrest, but the machinations of Prussian agents and American traitors.

Not one of the belligerents has been able to conduct "ar without suffering at the same time from domestic discontent. Labor troubles are a thing which in our present stage of industrial development we must expect to have with us, quite irrespective of worries abroad. Unquestionably, some of the western disturbances were financed in Berlin. But just as surely, some were born of the general unhappiness over the costs of living, were developed over the usual conflicts between bosses and workers, had their beginning in grievances wholly remote from the war. The situation calls for the practice of the sense of discrimination.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post

Now that the Government has been forced in self-defense to give vigorous attention to the Industrial Workers of the World, public opinion should get behind it to an extent that will enable it to stamp out the illegal organization, which is as much opposed to the decent labor union as it is to the Government. It was because trades unionism would not lend itself to an anarchistic program that the Industrial Workers of the World organization was formed. Instead of its leaders being representatives of the great body of labor, they are repudiated by it. No organization has the right to preach murder, destruction of property or to spread sedition. Its policies of undermining the Government and creating disturbances in industry for no other purpose than to make trouble make the I. W. W. a crime in itself.

INDIANS GIVEN COMMISSIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The first list of the King's commissions for Indians is issued in accordance with Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons on Monday that the Government had decided that the bar to the admission of Indians to commissioned rank in the army should be removed. Steps, he said, were being taken, therefore, to grant commissions to nine Indian officers belonging to native Indian land forces who had served in the field in the present war and had been recommended for this honor by the Indian Government.

An announcement in last night's *Gazette* states that the King has approved the appointment to the unattached list for the Indian army dated Aug. 25 of nine officers of native Indian land forces and further His Majesty has approved of their admission to the Indian army from unattached lists.

The following is the list of names:

VENIZELOS LETTER TO KING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—Mr. Venizelos laid before the Bureau of the Chamber today in the debate the text of a letter which he addressed to King Constantine in August, 1914, when he pointed out that the tendencies of the Crown were in a contrary direction from the views of his responsible Government and resigned.

Adversely commenting on King Constantine's new attitude that under no circumstances would Greece declare war against Turkey before Turkey attacked them, Mr. Venizelos said: "We must not decide ourselves. Turkey has for a long time been waging against us a war which has never been declared. After her refusal to recognize the decision of the powers regarding the islands, she began and is continuing a most ferocious persecution of the Greek elements in Turkey, and 250,000 Greeks have already been driven from Turkey and their property, valued at 500,000,000 francs, has been confiscated. There cannot be the least doubt that Turkey, with the audacity inspired by the unlimited support which she receives from Germany, will tomorrow pursue the persecution of Hellenism on even a vaster scale."

F. T. BOWLES' SUCCESSOR NAMED

Maj. Patrick O'Keefe was today

named by Mayor Charles of the Boston committee of public safety to succeed Francis T. Bowles, who

has gone to Washington in connection with the shipping board work.

PROTEST AGAINST REDISTRICTING OF BELGIUM IS ISSUED

Note to Neutral and Allied Powers Against German Violations of International Law

HAVRE, France (Monday)—The Belgian Government has addressed a long and earnest protest to the allied and neutral governments against German violations of international and moral law in the redistricting of Belgium, so that it will have two governments and two capitals, instead of one, and in deporting or arresting Belgian officials who resigned their positions rather than continue in office under the new régime.

The protest begins by the citation of Article 43 of the fourth Hague convention according to which an occupying power must, so far as it is possible, govern occupied territory in conformity with the territory's own law.

The protest then points out that this clause was violated by the Germans

March 21, 1917, by a decree creating two administrative regions with capitals at Brussels and Namur and by

decrees on April 13 and June 9 and 10, confirming the execution of the March pronouncements.

These decrees, says the protest, completely overturn Belgian law and gravely attack the Belgian Constitution, which divides Belgium into provinces and places the capital at Brussels.

The protest then takes up the part which Belgian officials remaining in Belgium played in the administration until certain of them have felt it their duty to resign so as to show the sentiments which animated the entire body of Belgian functionaries.

The result of these resignations, says the document, has been to subject the country to new rigors contrary to human law. The German Government has denied them the right to refuse their services and has arrested and deported them to Germany, though when they originally agreed to carry on their normal functions it was under the express stipulations that it was the Hague tribunal conventions would be respected.

It is officially announced by the Belgian Government that the Germans

have ordered the Bank of Court

West Flanders, to transfer its funds immediately to Brussels.

About 1000 Flemish civilians have been deported to Zeebrugge to do military work, according to the official announcement. Civilians also are being similarly employed at Blankenberghe and near the Dutch border.

Near Ypres the Germans are requisitioning barges in large numbers, but

55 out of 60 boatmen at that point

have refused to work for the Germans, despite promises of good pay.

At Balines all walnut wood has

been requisitioned to make rifle butts.

WAR ACTIVITIES SEEN AS REPLY TO POPE'S NOTE

(Continued from page one)

the Central Powers because it respects democracy.

In other words, the President has not been writing replies to peace notes, but he has been showing by actions how this Government is going to "hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable."

It is known in every capital that the purpose of the Central Powers is to create a desert among the small neutrals about them. To hasten a "serene deliberation of a peace just and durable," the President has sent 30 ships laden with wheat, the first of them to go to Belgium. It has become obvious to students of international affairs here that the President and the Pope are in perfect accord on the desirability of "a peace just and durable," for the President has repeatedly urged that the world must be made safe for democracy, not for Germany alone. He has urged that the only just peace must eliminate the Hohenzollers from a position where they may ever precipitate the world into another such conflict, and it is considered from the President's utterances that he regards a durable peace one that can only be assured by the smashing of a government that disregards treaties and agreements.

It has been pointed out in some

quarters that the Popes appeal places

all the belligerents on the same foot

ing and brings into the court of

humanity the greatest criminal of

the ages and pleads for him in the same

tone and with the same vehemence he

employs for the millions his sponsor

has murdered. The Entente view, it

is pointed out, is that any mediation

is bound to be ineffective and even

preposterous which by even a hint or

inference places those who are suffer

ing and battling to save the civiliza

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It is pointed out, and it is urged fur

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on the fact that the day following the

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of the city ordinances that now it is claimed,

do not come under the notice of the

police. The pay of the junior police,

according to the plan, would range

from \$6 to \$14 weekly for each mem

ber. Somerville has a small junior

force supported by private subscri

ption.

It is now pointed out in some

quarters that the Popes appeal places

all the belligerents on the same foot

ing and brings into the court of

humanity the greatest criminal of

the ages and pleads for him in the same

tone and with the same vehemence he

employs for the millions his sponsor

has murdered. The Entente view, it

is pointed out, is that any mediation

is bound to be ineffective and even

preposterous which by even a hint or

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NEW YORK RIVER NEEDS PRESSED

Appeal to Congress for Water-way Improvement at Hell Gate and All Around the Island of Manhattan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Adequate appropriation for deepening Hell Gate and the East River so as to permit the passage of war vessels from New York Harbor into Long Island Sound is being strongly advocated by the Merchants' Association. Although this improvement is being urged by the secretaries of the Navy and of War, much opposition is being manifested in Congress, especially on the part of members from the West. Some of the New York State delegation in Congress are also offering opposition.

When the project for appropriating \$45,000,000 for improving the channel of the Mississippi River was under consideration last year, says the Association, the banks and business men of New York City were induced by their Southern correspondents to urge all members of Congress to support the appropriation. The improvement of Hell Gate to a depth of 35 feet provided in the pending Rivers and Harbors bill would cost \$13,400,000. The amount of commerce passing through this waterway in 1915 was 74,175,177 tons.

In support of the project, Representative Murray Hubert of this city says: "From the inauguration of President Washington to that of President Wilson, the Federal Government has expended about \$20,000,000 upon the improvement of the Port of New York. This is less than 3 per cent of the total amount expended upon all other rivers and harbors improvements during that period. Its great natural harbor and the construction of the Erie Canal, enabled the Port of New York to excel in volume and value of commerce Philadelphia and Boston, and become the metropolis of America."

Two-thirds of the water-borne commerce of the port of New York is accommodated upon 7½ per cent of the total water frontage of the Borough of Manhattan. The inaccessibility of the great water frontage of the Bronx for ocean-going vessels, except by way of Montauk Point and through Long Island Sound, not only prevented the development of the water front, but retarded the commercial growth of that section of the borough which, from point of present population, would make it the sixth city if it were a separate municipality. This inaugurated a campaign for the blasting out of Hell Gate, and the general improvement of the East River. The existing project for the improvement of Hell Gate to a minimum depth of 26 feet was adopted in 1868, and in 1912, when it was about 70 per cent completed, was suspended. No general appropriations for its further improvement have since been made. Meanwhile its commerce, comprising 46,553,606 tons, valued at \$1,537,239,286 in 1914, increased in 1915 to 74,175,177 tons, valued at \$4,192,206,408.

The Rivers and Harbor Bill provides for the adoption of the new project for a general minimum depth of 35 feet at a cost of \$13,400,000, which has been supplemented by an authorization for a minimum depth of 40 feet in the main channel across Diamond Reef, off the Battery, at an additional cost of \$3,300,000. This would provide for a through channel with a minimum depth of 40 feet from the Hudson River to Long Island Sound, except at Hell Gate."

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB TO OPEN AT PANAMA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The opening of an army and navy club for enlisted men is an event soon to be achieved in Colon, owing largely to the efforts of Colonel Lamereaux, with the approval and help of Generals Plummer and Cronkhite.

Colonel Lamereaux says that it is planned to cooperate with the Y. M. C. A. He is a strong opponent of liquor and is doing all he can to help keep the moral tone of the men under his command as high as possible. The task is no light one, owing to the double national jurisdiction, but there are signs that the Panama authorities are taking an interest in the subject.

NOT TO USE PORTO RICANS

"We save absolutely no intention of hiring or using Porto Ricans in our work," said an official of the American Woolen Company at headquarters in Boston today, when asked in the statements of Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, delivered in Boston yesterday, to the effect that the American Woolen was to import 600 Porto Ricans for work in the mills at Lawrence were true. Similar allegations have been denied before by the American Woolen Company, and officials are emphatic in their statement that "no such plan is contemplated."

TELEPHONE WORKERS MEET

Representatives of 43 telephone workers unions of New England, meeting in Boston yesterday, voted to strike, if necessary, in supporting Local 142 of Boston in their request for "a logical reason" for the alleged dismissal of 141 employees of the company recently. The delegates voted also to be present at the hearing before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission next Wednesday, on the reports that the company has curtailed the installation of private and commercial telephones for the duration of the war.

REAL ESTATE

Final papers have been recorded whereby the Commonwealth of Massachusetts takes title to the five-story brick and stone office building at 31 Beacon Street, which it took from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals last September. The property was valued by the assessors for \$117,200, of which \$86,200 applied on the 4527 square feet of land. The Commonwealth took over this property together with adjoining property to open up the view to the State House from Boston Common and thereabout. After taking over the property, work was immediately begun in demolishing the building, but the amount to be paid the society for the building was not fixed until recently when the final papers were placed on record.

DORCHESTER TRANSFER

Announcement is made today that the frame residence at 19 Mount Ida Road, near Bowdoin Street in Dorchester, has been sold by Edward A. McSweeney to William T. Lenehan et al. Boston assessors value the parcel at \$6000, of which amount \$1300 applies on the 4284 square feet of land which figured in the deal.

NEWTON CENTER SALE

Mrs. Mabel E. Goode has sold to C. F. Washburn the estate at 930 Center Street, Newton Center, consisting of a single house and 12,685 square feet of land. The house, being new, is not yet assessed, but the place is valued at about \$12,000. Sale was made through the office of Alvord Brothers.

MATTAPAN IMPROVEMENT

Coal pockets of some 2000 tons capacity, an office building and garage are to be built soon on the 30,000 square feet of land adjoining the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad tracks, by a new company to be composed of business men in this vicinity. The company is to be capitalized for \$50,000 under the laws of Massachusetts. It is the intention of the company to later erect a modern warehouse and lay tracks connecting the yards with the New Haven tracks. L. O. Perkins, treasurer of the Mattapan Coal & Storage Company, bought the property last week from John E. V. Hayden of Brush Hill Road, Milton, through the office of T. S. Richardson.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds for the weeks mentioned:

Trans. Mort.	Actions	gates	Am't of
Aug 20	58	29	\$59,760
Aug 21	57	28	136,400
Aug 22	66	32	190,680
Aug 23	75	42	98,175
Aug 24	40	23	45,500
Aug 25	26	18	55,550
Totals	322	167	\$586,465
Same week 1916	433	220	808,622
Same week 1915	349	186	94,245
Week end Aug 18	431	203	1,063,444

GERMANY SAID TO KNOW ALL SHIP MOVES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—An American skipper of the American bark Christopher, sunk by German submarine in June near the Azores, has reached this port with a receipt for his ship, signed by the submarine commander. It bears the name of J. Erlinger across the face of a German naval seal and receipts for the ship and some supplies the submarine took off.

The captain of the bark says he was halted by shots across his bows and that he and his crew left the ship in two boats. The submarine commander took them aboard and entertained them for two hours, gave them cigars, and drank wine with them.

The submarine commander refused to give a tow, declaring he had two more ships on his schedule, adding strength to the declaration that Germany is getting full information regarding American ship movements.

The submarine, according to the skipper, was armed with two six-inch rifles and two machine guns.

EXPLORER FINDS ENORMOUS GLACIER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, found an enormous glacier, second only in size to the famous Humboldt, in his far north wanderings, according to a telegraphic report received from him today by the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. MacMillan also reported discovery of two new islands.

The explorer said he found the huts of the Greely "starvation party" of a score of years back, records of the British expedition of 1876 and other landmarks, including some of Peary's camps.

FREE NAVIGATION SCHOOLS

Three new free schools in navigation were opened today by the United States' shipping board's recruiting service, according to Henry Howard, director of recruiting in the Custom House here. They are at Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., and Astoria, Ore. The schools turn out men ready to be examined by the United States steamboat inspectors for licenses as navigators. The graduates are to man the fleet of merchant ships to be built by this Government.

MAYOR CURLEY TO SUPPORT BILL

Mayor Curley is going to Washington tonight to lend what influence he may, to push in Congress a bill aimed to place lynching under the federal statute that governs counterfeiting. The bill has been drawn up by former Assistant Attorney-General William H. Lewis. It is believed that the number of lynchings will tend to be reduced if they come under the jurisdiction of federal rather than local authorities.

HOUSE PROGRAM TO BE RESUMED

Deficiency Appropriation and New Bond Issue Await Final Action on Revenue Bill—Early Adjournment Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House leaders are reassembling preparatory to settling down to work immediately upon the completion of the War Revenue Bill by the Senate. It is practically certain that the bill will pass, at least by the last of this week, whereupon the House will begin consideration of the measure. If Senator La Follette succeeds in having higher taxes on incomes and war profits written into the bill, which plan is favored by House leaders, especially by the House Ways and Means Committee, it is thought that the bill will be passed speedily in the lower branch of Congress. It is not considered likely that there will be much discussion of this measure on the floor of the House, but that the differences between the two bodies over certain provision of the bill will be threshed out on conference.

After the passage of the revenue bill, the House will be confronted by a legislative program which does not point to anything save the merging of this session of Congress with the next. There has been talk of adjournment when the revenue bill is enacted into law, but this does not seem likely. Leaders of both parties say that they see no chance for adjournment.

There is also a report current that the President will address Congress in the near future, but if this is so the fact is not indicated by the statement of party leaders or by information obtainable at the White House. It is probable that President Wilson may address Congress, but it has not been officially given out that he will.

An estimated deficiency appropriation of more than \$6,000,000,000, a war insurance bill that will substitute war insurance for war pensions; a bond issue of over \$11,000,000,000 to finance another allied loan, to provide for the retirement of former bond issues, and issuance of new bonds bearing a higher rate of interest to meet domestic needs, are some of the problems which the House will consider after the huge war tax bill has been passed.

The Ways and Means Committee meets today to consider and report on the new bond issue. The war risk insurance bill has already been reported to the House by Chairman Adamson of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

It is understood that continuous sessions of the House will be held following next Wednesday's meeting, even if the Senate has not by that time passed the War Revenue Bill. It is thought that the House, by speeding up its work, may be able to complete its share of the program by Sept. 20, unless the complications arising over the War Revenue Bill in conference prove too difficult. It will then be up to the Senate to determine the time when Congress may finally adjourn.

UNITED STATES FIGHTS TO EXIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attention of Secretary Lansing was called Monday morning to an authorized interview with Lord Robert Cecil, in London, in which the British official made the statement that it was the intention of Germany first to crush France in 1914, then Great Britain and lastly the United States. The Secretary said: "That is also my belief."

It has been represented, not only by the Secretary, but it also has been repeatedly set forth by the President, that if the allies should by any possibility fall in the war, the United States would have to contend with Germany alone. Officials are so impressed with the truth of this situation that some of them at least are at a loss to understand the failure of the entire country to appreciate the gravity of the undertaking. The United States is setting out to accomplish. As explained by Sir Robert Cecil and confirmed here, the United States is not only fighting for the cause of democracy but is actually fighting for its own existence.

Three new free schools in navigation were opened today by the United States' shipping board's recruiting service, according to Henry Howard, director of recruiting in the Custom House here. They are at Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., and Astoria, Ore. The schools turn out men ready to be examined by the United States steamboat inspectors for licenses as navigators. The graduates are to man the fleet of merchant ships to be built by this Government.

STRIKE WILL NOT DISTURB SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Cessation of rioting, protection of cars in some sections of the city by wire screening, restoration of day service to about 50 per cent normal, the abandonment of all service at night, the advice from Mayor Rolph that municipal cars may be run over United Railroad Lines to the Union Iron Works in order that Government shipbuilding work may not be delayed and the State Federation of Labor call for financial help for the strike, were the principal developments in the San Francisco street car strike situation on Saturday and Sunday.

While violence has subsided, the entrance of the Chamber of Commerce, a strong and militant organization, into the contest on the side of the railroad seems to have intensified and broadened the basis of the trouble and opened up old and deep seated feeling between the Chamber of Commerce and those it represents on the one hand and organized labor on the other. The controversy between Mayor Rolph who has been very friendly to organized labor and Presi-

dent Koster of the Chamber of Commerce continues.

The following quotation from the Mayor's reply to Koster's charge that the Mayor is virtually responsible for the lawlessness illustrates the nature of the controversy and the situation generally. The Mayor says in part: "Doubtless you and your kind are disappointed because the police have not yet turned machine-guns on the crowds. The world is changing all around you, and you and your kind don't know it any more than the Czar knew what was happening to him and Russia until it was all over. You still believe in Napoleon's whip of grape shot."

SPIES SAID TO KEEP U-BOATS POSTED

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The efficiency with which German spies are keeping the Kaiser's submarines informed of the movements of American merchantmen was described here today by the captain and members of the crew of the schooner Childe Harold, which was sunk by a U-boat off the French coast on June 21.

The schooner was stopped by the submarine. The captain immediately asked where the ships Sherman and Crossley were. These left New York at the same time the Childe Harold sailed, but only shippers and owners were supposed to know this. The captain said the German commander refused to accept food from the schooner, declaring he had been warned that food taken from American ships might be poisoned.

The men were set adrift in a leaky boat and later were rescued by a British steamship and taken to Montevideo, whence they were sent by way of Rio Janeiro to the United States.

RAINBOW DIVISION'S CAMP IS FILLING UP

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Virginia's troops led the march of national guardsmen from many states into the Rainbow division's encampment here. The one hundred forty-ninth machine gun battalion from Lancaster, Easton and Reading, Pa., totaling 683 men and 35 officers, under Maj. Quentin O. Reitzel, is expected next. The Virginia contingent consisted of troops from Fortress Monroe.

The Maryland Coast Artillery, 182 men and three officers, commanded by Capt. Robert Gill, Baltimore, and two New Jersey units, are expected shortly. Indiana and Ohio troops are on the way.

The officers of the Students' Alliance

CHINESE STUDENTS ALLIANCE TO MEET AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Program of the 13th Annual Conference to Be Held at Brown University Is Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The thirteenth annual conference of the eastern section of the Chinese Students Alliance will be held at Brown University from Aug. 30 to Sept. 7, and an attractive program of meetings, addresses, athletic events and trips about the State has been arranged.

The alliance consists of Chinese students of both sexes who are obtaining their education in this country. It meets annually for the purpose of keeping Chinese students in America in touch with one another and to discuss the affairs of the home land.

Following is the program for the conference:

Thursday, Aug. 30—1:30 p. m., registration begins at Brown Union; 7:30 p. m., opening exercises, with an address by President W. H. Faunce;

8:45 p. m., reception to delegates by President Faunce at the John Carter Brown Library.

Friday, Aug. 31—9 a. m., business meeting; 11 a. m., platform address;

2 p. m., track preliminaries at Andrews Field; 8 p. m., English debate.

Saturday, Sept. 1—9 a. m., open forum; 11 a. m., platform address; 2 p. m., field and track meet; 8 p. m., Chinese oration.

Sunday, Sept. 2—Voluntary services, reunions, informal talks.

Monday, Sept. 3—9 a. m., business meeting; 11 a. m., platform address; 1:30 p. m., conference picture; 3 p. m., swimming; 8 p. m., interclub night.

Tuesday, Sept. 4—9 a. m., Chinese debate; 10:30 a. m., owing to New York weather; 8 p. m., English oration.

Wednesday, Sept. 5—9 a. m., open forum; 11 a. m., platform address; 3 p. m., soccer or baseball; 8:15 p. m., public entertainment.

Thursday, Sept. 6—9 a. m., elections; 2:30 p. m., tennis finals; 7 p. m., banquet and awarding of prizes, inauguration of officers.

Friday, Sept. 7—Formal closing of conference.

C. H. Wang of New York City is chairman of the conference, with Irving T. Hu, Yarmouthville, Me., as secretary and Y. P. Sun, Ithaca, N. Y., treasurer.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COTTON CLOTH MARKET QUIET

Volume of New Business Coming Forward Small—Prices Are Fairly Steady—War Factors Influence Trade Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton cloth manufacturers in this city and Fall River all agree that the volume of new business coming forward is small. On yarns, prices are firm, and on cloths, both fine combed yarn goods and on goods of print cloth yarn construction, prices are fairly steady. Cloth manufacturers cannot get the full prices that they were receiving up to two weeks or so ago, but the difference on standard goods is not more than half a cent a yard. This is small, considering the dullness of the market and the sharp decline in the raw material.

War factors are influencing the market in many directions. On yarn it is stated that 30 per cent of the coarse yarn spindles are now engaged on Government work and this reduces competition among spinners for civilian trade very greatly. On print cloths, the manufacturers are working on the large Government order placed a few weeks ago and are expecting additional business within two or three weeks. On fine goods the mill men have been surprised at the large volume of such goods as marquisettes taken by the Government.

On the other hand, there are reports from all over the country of shortages of labor. Some southern manufacturers tell of being unable to secure weavers for as much as 20 per cent of their looms. The shortage of labor is not felt in this city very keenly yet for the reason that many manufacturers have voluntarily stopped looms to sell part of their yarn which they can do more profitably than by weaving it into cloth. But the time for actually calling a portion of the new national army into service is at hand, and this is expected will result in production curtailment.

Offering of goods at second hand considerably under mill prices has tested the holding power of the manufacturers during the last two weeks. It is stated that goods which are now worth 10 cents a yard are still being delivered on old mill contracts placed at 7½ cents. This situation permits buyers to reoffer these goods under mill prices and still realize a large profit. Southern print cloth mills have shaded prices during the last week to 10 cents on 23½-inch 6x60, but Fall River is steadier, according to all reports. Fall River sold only a small portion of its production during the past week, however, transactions in the Fall River market being estimated at only about \$8,000 pieces.

A great deal of comment has been passed in the cotton trade by the efforts of a number of manufacturers of this city to try to change the terms of buying cotton so that they will not pay for it until it has arrived at the mill, and they have had a chance to see it. This may receive a great deal of opposition because many southern shippers could not comply with these conditions. Many mill men and most of the cotton "brokers" here are not optimistic over the chances of the mills succeeding in this movement, but some believe that it can be brought about gradually. Mill men say that they will do all they can to bring it about by giving preference wherever possible to spot cotton over cotton held in the South.

After several weeks of neglect, mill shares in this city suddenly became more active in the past week. Several issues, including Quissett, Manomet, Fairhaven, and Wamsutter moved up 2 or 3 points. A few issues in Fall River were stronger. Among those that showed advancing tendencies were Flint and Davis. The report of the Potowomut mill showing that it had earned one-third of its capital in the past year, and the \$10 extra dividend by the Dartmouth probably helped to induce this new interest.

Many of the yarn mills are operating more or less of their equipment overtime. All other mills are operating full regular hours. Some looms are stopped in the fine goods mills here but Fall River is running all looms for which operatives are available.

AMERICAN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY

The American Public Utilities Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1917, gross earnings of \$3,819,520, net earnings \$1,668,819, gross income \$1,769,173, net income \$1,658,490, balance after interest \$470,957, surplus \$7,505,666 and total current liabilities of \$7,255,755, leaving net quick assets of \$2,219,911.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

Decline
Mo. Yr.
Sat. Fri. Ago.
Highest grade rails 87.34 .03 1.65 5.61
Second grade rails 84.44 .04 1.10 5.61
Public utility bonds 89.66 *0.04 1.10 5.61
Industrial bonds .95.57 .07 .63 4.66
Combined average .89.25 .01 .96 4.66
*Advance.

MEAT SHIPMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh and cured meats from Chicago during the week ended Aug. 25 were 44,055,000 lbs., compared with 46,857,000 in the previous week and 42,612,000 lbs. in the similar week last year.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining	965	Asked
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	980
Illinois Pipe	227	231
Indiana Pipe Line	90	102
Ohio Oil	227	372
Prairie Oil & Gas	565	575
South Penn Oil, California	257	261
Indiana	760	770
Kentucky	270	380
New Jersey	592	598
New York	283	287
Union Tank Line	102	106

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.
July earnings of the Northern States Power Company show these changes:

1917 Increase
Gross \$28,451 \$94,119
Net after taxes 274,677 44,229

COTTON MARKET HAS DECIDEDLY UNSETTLED TONE

Declines of Nearly Five Cents a Pound From June's High Level Shown at Times

The cotton market has been very weak and unsettled during the past week, prices at the low point of Friday showed declines of approximately 4 cents a pound, from the high levels touched after the publication of the August report, and of nearly 5 cents a pound from the high levels of last June.

Two factors have been connected with the growing aggressiveness of sellers, and the more active liquidation of long accounts—one of them being increased confidence in an adequate crop, and the other reports of increased offerings in the South.

With a favorable late season, it is considered fairly possible that crop estimates might be further increased.

For this reason, perhaps, traders are not going so fully into discussion as to ultimate merits on basis of supply and demand for the season, as they are in considering the effect of the early movement.

The bearish proposition is that under present transportation conditions cotton will accumulate rapidly in the South as picking and ginning becomes general. Under normal conditions there is always a period when the daily output of the gin houses is materially in excess of immediate requirements, and the belief at present appears to be that the weight of these accumulating supplies cannot be sustained at this level of prices.

The ability of the South to hold and market slowing is not questioned, but it is not expected that there will be such holding, while prices are so attractive and in some quarters the market is considered almost entirely a question as to the price which will check marketing and promote holding in the belt. According to private advances during the week, farmers have so far shown a disposition to rush picking and get their cotton to market as rapidly as possible, with some advices going so far as to predict that rapid marketing will continue so long as a price of more than 18c. a pound

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN CLUBS END INVASION

Make Their Last Appearances of the Season Next Wednesday in the 1917 National League Baseball Championship Race

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Tuesday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Cincinnati at Boston, Pittsburgh at New York, Chicago at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Thursday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Friday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Chicago at Cincinnati.

Saturday—Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Chicago at Cincinnati.

Sunday—Chicago at St. Louis; Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Next Wednesday afternoon will see the western clubs of the National League ending their last invasion of the eastern territory for the season of 1917, and then the West will play the West and the East play the East before the eastern clubs go West to make their third and final swing around the western circuit for the year.

There are now less than six weeks of playing in this organization, and the chief interest is centered in how some of the positions below first place in the championship are to be occupied. That New York will win the championship is regarded as already beyond question, as the lead the Giants hold at the present time is so large that there is very little chance of its being wiped out. The only question regarding the Giants which now attracts any amount of attention is how they will fare in the coming world's series with the winner of the American League pennant, and there seems to be a strong desire on the part of the fans to wait until it is decided whether Chicago or Boston will be the American representative before making any forecasts as to where the 1917 world's championship pennant will be flying next summer.

The chief battle in the league race is now for second place, and there are four clubs in line for it, although it must be noted that Philadelphia is a decided favorite to win the place. St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago are all within striking distance of the place, but their lost column is a big handicap to them at the present time. The western clubs have played more of their championship games than has Philadelphia, and as these extra games have been lost, all that Manager Moran has to do is to win half of the games he has to make up in order to keep ahead of his western rivals.

Giving Philadelphia second place, there are three clubs left to battle for third, and the race between them is pretty sure to be hard up to the very end of the season. St. Louis and Cincinnati are very closely matched and appear to be a little stronger than Chicago, so that many are picking the two first-named clubs to battle for third, with the loser closing up the first division, leaving Chicago as the most likely team to head the second division at the end of the season.

Brooklyn, Boston and Pittsburgh are the remaining clubs in this organization and it is more than likely that they will finish the season in the positions they now occupy. Pittsburgh is so far behind Boston that despite the fact that it is playing some very good games at the present time, there is little chance of overcoming the big handicap it is working under.

Whether or not Boston will be able to pass Brooklyn and finish in sixth place depends very largely on whether Manager Stallings and Manager Robinson try to see how high up they can get this year or confine their attention to building up better teams for next year. Manager Stallings has already announced that that will be his chief aim and it is expected that Manager Robinson of the champions will follow the same course. Working with this aim in view, prospects are good that the clubs will finish in the order they now occupy.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C. 1917 1916

New York 74 47 .575 .575

Philadelphia 64 48 .551 .575

St. Louis 62 57 .532 .454

Chicago 61 60 .504 .445

Cincinnati 63 62 .504 .372

Brooklyn 56 58 .487 .619

Boston 49 61 .445 .602

Pittsburgh 37 79 .319 .464

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2. Pittsburgh 0.

New York 6. Chicago 1.

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Brooklyn 12. St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY

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NEW MOTOR BOAT RECORD

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A world's record was established here yesterday by Miss Detroit II, driven by Garfield Wood of Detroit. In the second of a series of three 30-mile races for the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association. She covered the distance with an average speed of 56.3 miles per hour.

DETROIT GETS LEO DRESSEN

DETROIT, Mich.—Leo Dresen, a first baseman, has been purchased by the Detroit American League baseball club from St. Paul of the American Association.

SENIOR OUTDOOR TRACK TITLE FOR NEW YORK CLUB

Salem-Crescent A. C. Holding Metropolitan Championship as Result of Saturday Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Salem-Crescent Athletic Club is today holding the senior outdoor track and field championship title of the Metropolitan A. A. U., as the result of the showing made by its athletes in the games held at Celtic Park, L. I. Saturday afternoon. The club gathered in 26 points.

Millrose A. A. was second, and the Irish-American A. C. third with 15.

As the Irish-American A. C. and New York A. C. have decided not to be represented in championship games during the period of the war, many of the star athletes of this section competed unattached. This accounts for the small number of points scored by the first three clubs.

George Dernell, the speedy sprinter of the boys' club, who holds the national title at 300 yards indoors, and P. J. Ryan, the weight thrower of the Irish-American A. C., also a possessor of national honors, shared the individual honors of the meet. Each of these athletes won titles in two events, Ryan being one of the few champions who successfully defended his laurels won one year ago.

Dernell won the 440-yard and 220-yard runs, in both of which events were furnished finishes which thrilled the comparatively small crowd which looked on. Ryan won the honors in both the 16-pound hammer throw and the 56-pound weight event without being really extended in either competition to his limit. His effort for the hammer throw was 1737t. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft., which is more than 16 feet lower than his world's record.

100-Yard Dash—Won by P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.; P.-K. Waiters, Paulist A. C., second; F. C. Tschirner Jr., Glencoe A. C., third. Time—10 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

One-Mile Run—Won by M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. C.; G. Courage, unattached; S. Jackson, Salem-Crescent A. C., third. Time—4m. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

220-Yard Dash—Won by W. D. Hayes, B. A. A.; E. L. Hall, B. A. A., second; R. S. Mullan, B. A. third. Time—10 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

440-Yard Dash—Won by G. W. Dernell, Boys' Club; J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, second; J. M. Roche, New Haven A. A., third. Time—51 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

Three-Mile Walk—Won by William Plant, Long Island A. C.; J. N. Rolker, unattached; S. Jackson, Salem-Crescent A. C., third. Time—23m. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

5-Mile Run—Won by Harold Weeks, I. A. A. A.; D. F. O'Connell Jr., B. A. A., second; J. P. O'Neill, B. A. A., third. Time—4m. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. A. Savage, A. A.; W. H. Meany, B. A. A., second; W. A. Sullivan, I. A. A., third. Time—27m. 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. A. Savage, A. A.; W. H. Meany, B. A. A., second; A. Roberts, B. A. A., third. Time—25 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. J. Eler, unattached; A. C. Gorham, Salem-Crescent A. C.; L. C. Crockett, unattached; second; T. C. Dernell, Boys' Club; Fred Loughlin Lyceum, second; G. Milne, Loughlin Lyceum, third. Time—24 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

Five-Mile Run—Won by Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A.; Charles Pores, Millrose A. C.; Frank P. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, second; J. R. Sellers, unattached, second; A. C. Gorham, Salem-Crescent A. C., third. Time—5m. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by J. J. Eler, unattached; A. C. Gorham, Salem-Crescent A. C.; L. C. Lincoln Jr., unattached, height 8ft. 4in., fourth.

Shot Put—Won by J. A. Shulberine, Dartmouth, 41ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; F. A. Williams, Dartmouth, 40ft. 9in.; W. A. Savage, A. A., second; W. H. Meany, B. A. A., third. Time—21 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

High Jump—Won by H. A. Barwise, B. A. A.; 5ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; W. A. Sullivan, I. A. A., second; J. H. Andromedas, I. A. A., 5ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., tied for second; T. Wright, I. A. A., 5ft. 2in., third.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by J. F. McLaughlin, B. A. A., 43ft. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; T. P. Phillips, Lawrence, Mass., 43ft. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., second; C. Arbeene, I. A. A. A., 42ft. 4in., third.

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Broad Jump—Won by H. T. Worthington, B. A. A., 22ft. 8in.; L. T. Prescott, B. A. A., 22ft. second; Ray Cooney, B. A. A., 21ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., third.

Pole Vault—Won by J. B. Breckinley, unattached, height 11ft.; K. S. Caldwell, Irish-American A. C., height 10ft. 6in., second; J. R. Fritts, unattached, height 9ft., third; L. C. Lincoln Jr., unattached, height 8ft. 4in., fourth.

Running High Jump—Won by Louis Wallace, Alpha C. C., height 6ft. 8in., 4in., second; A. R. Rodriguez, Bronx Church House, height 4ft. 8in., third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by P. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., distance 173ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; W. S. Kropowicz, Irish-American A. C., distance 144ft. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; N. Y. Yashin, Pastime A. C., distance 130ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by H. S. E. Elsey, unattached, distance 41ft. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; N. Y. Yashin, Pastime A. C., distance 40ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., second; H. G. Corral, Pastime A. C., distance 40ft. 10in., third.

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Running Broad Jump—Won by E. F. Jones, Alpha P. C., distance 22ft. 9in.; Dave Politzer, Mohawk A. C., distance 20ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., second; B. Lander, Salem-Crescent A. C., distance 21ft. 7in., third.

Throwing the Discus—Won by E. J. Miller, Irish-American A. C., distance 126ft. 6in.; J. J. Cahill, unattached, distance 120ft. 11in., second; N. Y. Yashin, Pastime A. C., distance 120ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., third.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by L. Le Beet, Salem-Crescent A. C., distance 9ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; J. J. Rothschild, Irish-American A. C., distance 44ft. 4in., second; H. Jenkins, St. Christopher Club, distance 42ft. 6in., third.

Throwing the 55-Pound Weight—Won by P. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., distance 36ft. 5in.; J. J. Cahill, unattached, distance 30ft. 11in., second; W. S. Krapfick, Irish-American A. C., distance 28ft. 6in., third.

Throwing the Javelin—Won by J. C. Lincoln Jr., unattached, distance 180ft. 4in.; George Broder, unattached, distance 185ft. 1in., second; Lester Harper, Irish-American A. C., distance 135ft. 4in., third.

DETROIT WINS SWIMMING TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, won the Eastern States national long-distance championship swimming contest given by the A. A. U. in the Detroit River Saturday. This is McDermott's ninth annual victory. It is probably his last swimming contest until after the war as he is qualifying as a naval aviator. McDermott's time was 1h. 44m. 45s. He covered a distance of five miles.

John Metzger of the Detroit Y. M. C. A. was second with a time of 1h. 45m. 30s. W. L. Wallen of the Hamilton Athletic Club, Chicago, was third with 1h. 46m. 30s.

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DETROIT, Mich.—Leo Dresen, a first baseman, has been purchased by the Detroit American League baseball club from St. Paul of the American Association.

FIVE ATHLETES ARE NAMED FOR ST. LOUIS TRIP

W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A., dashes; W. A. Savage, Boston A. A., hurdles; M. S. Wright, Boston A. A., pole vault; James Hennigan, Dorchester Club, five-mile run, and Harold Weeks, Irish-American A. C. of Boston, one-mile run, will leave Boston later in the week for St. Louis, Mo., where they will compete in the annual track and field championship meet of the Amateur Association of the United States next Saturday afternoon.

These athletes were selected by the New England A. A. U. committee, following the holding of the New England championship meet at Techny Field, Cambridge, Saturday afternoon which resulted in a big victory for the Boston A. A. athletes.

The Detroit held "Sam Crawford Day" at Navin Field Saturday and the veteran outfielder was presented with \$1200, a diamond ring and watch.

Five straight victories for Pitcher Bender of the Philadelphia Nationals. The former Athletic star is getting into the same class with Coombs of Brooklyn.

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DEFENSE MADE OF NATIONAL SERVICE WORK

Labor Advisory Committee De-
clares Work of National
Department Very Efficacious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a letter to the press, the Labor Advisory Committee of the National Service Department, which includes Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. J. O'Grady and Mr. Ben Tillett, take exception to articles published in some of the London and provincial papers expressing the view that the National Service Department was a failure and had only placed a few people in essential employment at immense cost; that its work could be better done by the Labor Ministry through the employment exchanges, and that the Labor Ministry alone possessed the necessary machinery for settling any dispute that might arise. The similarity of the view expressed in the various papers led the Labor Advisory Committee to think that the information must have emanated from one source, and in their letter they deal, one by one, with the points raised.

Not only have the labor exchanges the first chance of filling every vacancy, the committee point out, but nine days must elapse before the National Service Department can act at all. The number of substitutes placed by the National Service Department is, therefore, no proof of their failure, but direct evidence that they have succeeded where the labor exchanges have tried and failed to perform such work. The committee also point out that originally it was intended that the National Service Department should fill vacancies which were, however, never created, consequently they cannot be blamed on that score.

The committee state that they have unquestionable proof that the labor exchanges are so unpopular among highly organized trades that any attempt to use them to carry out substitution work would end in failure. The National Service Department, they continue, has set up a number of trade committees, composed of employers and employed, and these committees have agreed to work together in such a way that substitutes will be found for essential work with the least possible friction and the greatest efficiency.

The Labor Advisory Committee also claim that neither the Labor Ministry nor any other Government Department has anything at all comparable to the trade committees set up by the National Service Department in cooperation with the employers' and operatives' associations, not only for finding the necessary men, but for finding the men best fitted for the positions to be filled. The practical experience of these employers and workmen is at the disposal of the National Service Department, and no finer advisory system, they declare, could be found, nor is indeed possible.

With regard to the system of getting workers who are willing to act as substitutes, and the terms and conditions they are offered, the committee state that no worker is to suffer in wages by acting as a substitute. He is to have a definite job offered, with wages, place, and other conditions plainly stated to him. He is to be a free volunteer without any compulsion whatever, and he is to have allowances similar to the War Mvements' Volunteer if he has to go to another district to work. On these lines, with the cordial cooperation of employers and employed already secured, they maintain the National Service Department (with full powers) could deal in the best way with large demands for labor in any vitally essential industry. Any attempt to impose national service upon the organized workers of the country through the labor exchanges would, they consider, spoil all chance of success.

We are all trade unionists of wide experience, the committee declare, in conclusion, men who have our country's cause at heart; we have given the best advice which we are capable of giving to Mr. Chamberlain. We regret the bitter attacks, so evidently inspired and one-sided, made on the department, and fear that these attacks, if they are successful, may finally destroy any chance of quick and effective substitution in cases of vital emergency. We hold unreservedly the view that cooperation of employers and employed is the only way of dealing with national service, and we also claim that the National Service Department has secured that cooperation to a degree previously unknown. If all this work is to go for nothing, if the work that can only be done by good will and cooperation is to be handed over to any other body—particularly a very unpopular one—we are afraid that, should a sudden emergency arise, or should the Government's original idea—necessitating large numbers of substitutes—he carried out, a state of chaos and ill-feeling will ensue, which may prove disastrous.

COMPETITION OF WOMEN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, England.—Prizes and cups were distributed by Lady Salisbury at a competition of women's farm work, open to all England, which was held at Mr. Tresham Gilbey's Whitehall estate, Bishop's Stortford. The competition was organized by the Hertfordshire and Essex women's war agricultural committees and 340 women from 12 counties took part in it, there being altogether 1050 entries.

The Queen sent a message expressing her sincere regret at being unable to be present. "Her Majesty," it ran, "takes a special interest in the movement to encourage the work of women on the land, and she fully realizes

how urgently further help is needed to relieve the shortage of male labor caused by the war, with a view to increasing the food supply of the country. The Queen wished the organizers of the demonstration and the women competitors all success in their useful and patriotic efforts."

There were eight classes of competitions, among which some of the entries were as follows: Milking, 168; ditching and hedge trimming, 75; harnessing, 144; harrowing, 105; driving, 125, and hoeing, 247. Each competitor entered in several classes, 27 entering for every class. The judges were some of the best-known farmers in Hertfordshire and Essex, and although they already had some knowledge of the work that women were doing on the land they expressed surprise at the general high standard of work which was shown by the closeness of the competition. One great object of the demonstration was to convince unbelieving farmers of the capacity of women to perform many farm operations as well as men. The tests were severe. The women had to milk cows that they did not know, and they did this after first making friends with the animals. In the driving tests a space of only two inches was allowed between the wheels of the milk carts, and the white posts lining the course fell at the slightest touch. The competitors were drawn from all classes, a former housemaid and a girl graduate entering side by side. Hoeing, harrowing, hedge trimming, all the varied kinds of farm work were done and done well by the women.

PEACE MOVES OF PARTIES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The feeling aroused in Italy by the resolution adopted at the Masonic Congress in Paris, affords another proof, as an article in the Temps points out, that action regarding future peace conditions, taken by organizations with no official standing, constitute a source of danger to the allied cause. No doubt, the article goes on, the controversy in the Italian press arises through an unfortunate misunderstanding, as one is led to suppose, from a telegram addressed to the Grand Orient of Italy by the Grand Orient of France, but the fact that it has arisen goes to show on what delicate ground those are treading, who try to define or limit national aspirations.

Freemasonry, it is known, has largely contributed by its moral influence to the development of the sense of freedom and human solidarity, quite independently of the political action to which, contrary to the basis of its institutions, it may occasionally, in certain countries, have had recourse. It would only be to divert it from its traditional mission to wish it to exercise pressure in favor of such or such a solution for a war in which the nations, victims of predatory powers, are fighting in defense of their independent existence, and can themselves only decide what guarantees are essential to safeguard their future.

When, continues the article, they, in France, had opposed the revolutionary maneuvers tending to give a preponderating influence in the preparations for peace to the International, they had not been actuated, as their adversaries had sometimes declared, by systematic feelings of hostility to everything essentially Socialist.

Their real concern was the danger arising from the endeavors of groups dominated by party feeling, to substitute themselves for the governments, in the effort to find a solution for a conflict which involved problems vital to all the belligerents. This war, which had been imposed on the nations, and carried on by them at the cost of so many sacrifices, could only be concluded by the nations, themselves. Only the regularly established governments, responsible for their existence, to the nations' representatives, had the right to act in this matter with the full authority which their character insured to them. It was these governments which made the agreements and the treaties by which the allied nations affirmed their solidarity in the struggle against the common enemy, and it was they who, under the control of their parliaments, must fully safeguard the community of interests of the countries united for the defense of right and the freedom of the world.

Any initiative arising from the efforts of a party to substitute its influence for that of the governments, in preparing for peace, by making use of ideal formulas and ignoring national claims, was liable to confuse the situation and to compromise the harmony of the allied efforts. That which they had said, when it was a question of revolutionary organizations, the article in the Temps goes on to affirm, they would repeat with regard to the action of any international or universal organization, whatever it might be, and whatever might be its procedure, its intentions, or its methods. It was just as well to repeat this at a time when, the Social-Democrats' maneuver having collapsed, the maneuvers of the Roman Catholic Center, in favor of a decision for no annexations or indemnities, was seen to be developing in Germany. A solution governed by party spirit would be the worst of solutions. They would have neither a black peace, nor a red peace, just for fear of that "white" peace, in which Germany placed her highest hope of salvation. The peace they were waiting for, as the result of the victory of their arms, could only be that of the nations who will have made the most sacrifices.

NEW SPANISH CREDIT
By The Christian Science Monitor
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already cables the Christian Science Monitor the Government has approved of a credit of 442,500 pesetas for expenses in the protection of foreign interests which have been entrusted to the Government by various nations at war.

Next Thursday evening the last neighborhood party of the season, will be held at Dennison House. The "pop" concert on Friday evening was a success in every way. The patriotic feature, "The Allies," was especially applauded. In it the allied countries

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THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Summertime is the busiest time of all the year at the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, for the house believes that then is the time when the boys and girls need it most. Mr. and Mrs. Tam Deering, who are in charge, are of the opinion that the school has a duty to the child the whole year through, if not in one line of activity, then in another, and hopes the schools will see this some time. In the meantime, they are trying to make the house serve as a stop-gap during the long vacations.

The best way of reaching the boys, Mr. Deering has found, is through baseball. This year 200 boys have been organized into leagues, Juniors for boys under 12 years and seniors for boys between 12 and 15 years old. One hundred and ten scheduled league games have been played since July 1. Each team plays a regular league game twice a week and is practicing all the time. The senior leagues have closed their season, the Blue Sox winning. Today begins a series of three finals for the Jamaica Plain championship.

The gardens are flourishing. In all four acres have been planted, divided as children's gardens, boys' gardens and the gardens of the grown-ups, or family gardens. The boys have to walk a mile or more to get to theirs but notwithstanding that and the attractions of baseball, the gardens have been kept in excellent condition. They are planted chiefly with potatoes and winter beans and indicate plentiful harvest for the young gardeners.

Through its war secretary, Astanio Derago, North Bennett Street Industrial School is conducting special activities among the men. In connection with the Public Safety Committee, a home guard has been formed among men of the school and is drilling twice a week. By the end of another month it is hoped that the guard, which is 120 strong, will be taken over by the Government and assigned to special duty.

The school gardens are thriving. They are being appraised and early next month prizes will be awarded.

The camp at Boxford and in New Hampshire continue to attract large groups of people. Week-ends call out parties of 40 and 60 people.

The chorus and band for Lithuanian young people of Cambridge Neighborhood House has proved very successful in the month of their organization. The young men and women turn out with enthusiasm every Tuesday and Thursday evenings for practice and manage to get some good times as well as instruction in music.

Last week a new feature was introduced at the weekly meeting of mothers to work for the Red Cross. While at work they were addressed by a special speaker, Miss Annie Dodd, who is a housing expert and has charge of the model tenement conducted by the Cambridge Neighborhood House, talked to them practically on the housing question. At these meetings many garments have been completed for the soldiers.

The Game Club, meeting on Thursday evening, is successful from the boys' point of view, calling out many every Thursday evening. The playground is filled with children under six years every morning. Music lessons at 25 cents a lesson are well patronized, not only by children and girls, but by mothers who wish to be able to produce music themselves.

The days are being counted until the lunch room shall be reopened in September, it having been necessary to close it during August.

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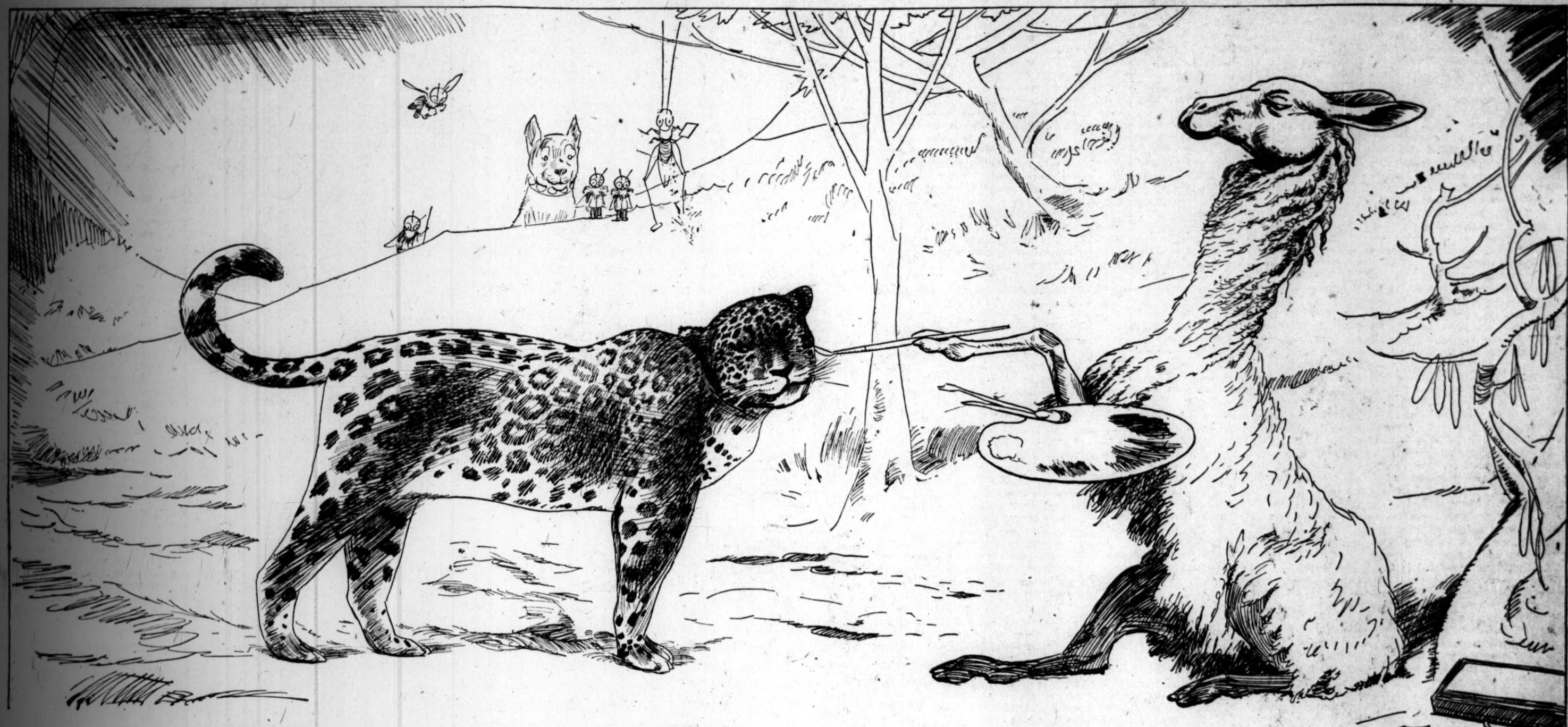
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wherein the Artistic Alpaca Retouches the Jaguar's Spots



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Extract from the notebook of our Mr. Grasshop:

We called yesterday on the artistic alpaca. Most alpacas are not artistic; they are merely useful, their whole time being taken up with the cultivation of large crops of wool upon their backs. This wool is of very fine quality and in great demand—so much so that the name "alpaca" has been given to the excellent cloth into which the

wool is woven. This may account for the haughty expression on the face of the alpaca. And then, again, it may not. For the camel has the same haughty expression as the alpaca, yet the camel has no wool to speak of.

There is little to choose between the alpaca and the llama; both are useful animals. The alpaca furnishes the wool which the llama totes to market. Perhaps the llama is the

more generally useful animal, for while the wool grows on the back of the alpaca, it is upon the back of the llama that it finds its way into the channels of commerce.

South America has two other members of the family to which the alpaca and the llama belong—the vicuna and the guanaco, who are sort of poor relations. The vicuna is about halfway between the alpaca and the llama. Its wool is short and curly; it inhabits the upper plateaus. The guanaco is

common on the plains of Patagonia, but neither the vicuna nor the guanaco has been domesticated, like the llama and the alpaca.

We found the artistic alpaca quite like any other alpaca. When I asked if it were true that the jaguar comes at certain times of the year to the artistic alpaca to have its spots retouched, the alpaca would make no denial. The jaguar, it is well known, is very proud of its handsome hide, as, indeed, it well may be, for its

spots and rosettes are large and clear, quite black, displayed upon a ground graduating from white to yellow. And it is said that no two jaguars are marked exactly alike. There are certain seasons, however, when these spots and rosettes become dull and lustreless, and it is at such times that the anxious jaguar has recourse to the artistic alpaca to have its spots touched up. This the artistic alpaca definitely does, having great skill with a paint brush.

To be sure, during our visit, we saw no paints nor brushes, nor were there any jaguar tracks in the vicinity. I have seen fit, however, to record the fact about the artistic alpaca and the jaguar, although it may be one of those facts which are not so. Other noted travelers and observers besides myself have observed that many of the facts which enrich the lore of animal study are not so. In order, therefore, that my own observations may not seem too far removed in accuracy from the observations of other

observers, I have decided to include in my observations the above observation about the artistic alpaca which I observed.

When Dingo, the former wild dog, who, with the Busyville Bees, accompanied me on my visit, asked the artistic alpaca to touch him up, the alpaca, refusing, deftly turned the request by saying that no amount of paint could make Dingo any more attractive than he already was.

Pencils

When you carelessly and unthinkingly pick up your pencil, to write a Latin exercise or add a long sum in arithmetic, it seems the most natural thing in the world to do. You never stop to remember that it is only recently that people have had such convenient tools for writing. Indeed, if you waited to review in your memory all the strange ways of writing which were known to the ancients, you would probably not finish your exercise or your sum in the required length of time.

Of course, you have read how the men of prehistoric times, when they wished to write some message for another to understand, did not write at all, but drew pictures. They scratched odd-looking shapes on stones or smooth bits of wall, on the sand, or on anything which was near, using, probably, sharp sticks or stones for their work. Later on the Egyptians, instead of writing, also drew pictures,—more elaborate ones, done in colors with brushes of some sort. The Greeks used tablets of wax, which they carried about with them, making their characters in the soft material with sharp, pointed bits of iron, called "stilus," shaped much like our pencils. Then there were the men who, living in monasteries, laboriously copied whole books, using brushes for their work, too, and ornamenting their volumes with beautifully illuminated pictures and gilded capital letters. None of these could have written out an exercise or added sum as quickly as we can do it, because they had no pencils.

"Pencil" is a word which is derived from the Latin, meaning "brush" or "little tail." Originally, a pencil was a small brush, with a delicate point, which was used for painting; even today certain of the finer brushes which artists use are called pencils. The first real allusion to a pencil—an instrument for the purpose of writing, made of strips of wood and of lead—was made by a Swiss in the year 1565, though some believe that a certain manuscript which belongs to the Thirteenth Century appears to have been ruled with a thin lead pencil.

It was in about the middle of the Sixteenth Century that the Borrowdale mine, in Cumberland, England, was discovered, and for a long time the graphite which came from this mine supplied the material for the making of English pencils. This graphite was sawed into thin pieces, then cut into the proper shape to fit into the pencil covering. In England and elsewhere, people experimented to find a substitute for the graphite from the Borrowdale mine. The Fabers, in Nuremberg, Germany, where their famous factory was established in 1760, made pencils from various materials. It was Conte of Paris who, in 1795, invented the process by which pencils of all sorts are today made; the materials used are graphite and clay, mixed. Both mate-

King Aethelred's Expedition Against Normandy

And now we come to a matter which, if it really happened, as seems most likely, shows Aethelred to have been even more utterly senseless... You know how very little England had hitherto had to do with the countries on the Continent, writes Edward A. Freeman, in his "Old English History," and how the little that England has had to do with them has been almost wholly of a friendly kind. We have now and then seen a marriage or a treaty, but there has not been a single war between England and the emperors or the kings of the West-Franks or any other foreign princes.

There has been plenty of fighting, but it has always been either with the other nations in Britain, or else with the Danes who invaded the land. You will indeed think that this was a strange time, when the Danes were harrying the country everywhere, for Aethelred to rush into a war on the Continent. Yet it really seems to have been so. We have indeed, no distinct account in our own writers; but the Norman writers tell of it; and though their account is most likely exaggerated, it seems on the whole more likely that our writers have passed it by or stirred it over than that the Normans should have altogether invented it. So I tell the tale as a thing which is very likely, without being quite certain about it. This same year, then, the year 1000, Aethelred sent his fleet to invade Normandy, or, as the Chronicle calls it, Ricardesrile, just as Flanders is called Baldwinestrand. The Duke of the Normans now was Richard the Second, called Richard the Good. He was the son of Richard the Fearless, who was the son of William of the Long Sword, who was the son of Rolf Ganger. Richard the Fearless reigned from 941 to 996, and Richard the Good reigned from 996 to 1026; so it is not wonderful if it seemed as if the Duke of the Normans must always be a Richard. The land was hardly yet called Normandy; so our people seem to have called it Richard's rice, or dominion. The Normans had now become quite French in their ways, and they spoke the French tongue. You see I do not mind saying French now, because the old German kings of the West-Franks, the Karlings who reigned at Laon, had come to an end. In 987 Hugh, commonly called Hugh Capet, who was Lord of Paris and Duke of the French, was chosen King of the French, and his city of Paris became the royal city and has remained so ever since.

Moreover the descendants of Hugh were kings in France all the time from 987 to 1848, save only the years from 1792 to 1814, during part of which years there was a republic and afterwards Napoleon Bonaparte was tyrant.

Foolish as Aethelred was, we need not believe that he was quite so foolish as all this. So the fleet went over,

and they began to harry the peninsula of Coutances—the great peninsula in Normandy, the only peninsula in Europe, except Jutland, which looks to the north. But Nigel, or Neal, Viscount of St. Saviour's, led the people

of the country against the English, and drove them away, without Duke Richard having any need to help them. So King Aethelred's great expedition came to nothing. But from this time begins the connection between England and Normandy, of which we shall soon hear so much; for Aethelred and Richard soon became friends, and in 1002 Aethelred married Emma, the sister of Richard.

A Summer Song

Roly-poly, honey bee,
Humming in the clover,
Under you the tossing leaves,
And the blue sky over.
Why are you so busy, pray?
Never still a minute,
Hovering now above a flower,
Now half-buried in it.

Jaunty robin-redbreast,
Singing loud and cheerfully,
From the pink-white apple tree
In the morning early.
Tell me, is your merry song
Just for your own sweet pleasure,
Poured from such a tiny throat,
Without stint or measure?

Little yellow buttercup,
By the wayside smiling,
Lifting up your happy face,
With such sweet beguiling,
Why are you so gaily clad—
Cloth of gold your raiment?
Do the sunshine and the dew
Look to you for payment?

Roses in the garden beds,
Lilies, cool and safty,
Darling blue-eyed violets,
Pansies, hooded violet,
Sweet peas that, like butterflies,
Dance the bright skies under,
Bloom ye for your own delight,
Or for ours, I pray!

—Julia C. R. Dorr.

Native Silhouettes

PONGOLO

The sun was beating down on the Elanzeni Valley, on the borders of Zululand, and the rocks of the surrounding mountains looked like gray-blue metal from the haze rising out of the warm valley. On the slope, to wards one of the mountains, there gleamed, like golden mushrooms, the round huts of a kraal (native village), surrounded by a neat green hedge of a kind of rubber plant. Near the entrance of the kraal stood a fine "inhlus" tree, with deep red blossoms, its shade forming a welcome oasis to the wanderer. Presently there arrived "Pongolo," holding an "inhlus" blossom in her hand and an enormous stick in the other. Her name, Pongolo, means "tub"; one would think it not a pretty name for a little girl, but Pongolo did not mind. She wore a pretty woven bead necklace round her little brown neck, and a belt also of many-colored beads. More than that

Is Chubby here?" said Mrs. China Rabbit.

"Yes, here I am," said Chubby.

"And Johnny Jumper?"

"Yes," Johnny Jumper answered, and so did Tiny, the baby.

"This is well," said Mrs. China Rabbit.

"Are you all comfortable?"

"Oh! it is delightful!" said the children.

As the cakes began to bake, however, Mrs. China Rabbit and the children found it rather warm. They had never felt such heat. They almost wished themselves back in the pasteboard box. "For, at least, the ventilation was good!" gasped Hoppit.

Just then . . . the oven door opened with a clang. "They're just done beautifully!" they heard the cook say, and soon all the little cakes were cooling on the pantry shelf, and the China Rabbit family quickly revolved.

"Shall we live here always, mother?" asked Chubby.

"I do not know, my dear," said Mrs. China Rabbit; "but let us enjoy it while we may. These are sweet little homes."

"Yes, I've tasted mine," said Johnny Jumper, smacking his lips.

At this all the China Rabbits began to nibble the cake. "No one will grudge us a little lunch, I'm sure," the mother said.

Very soon the cook put the cakes on pretty plates and sent them to the nursery. Baby and his brothers and sisters were having a . . . party; and, when the children had eaten their bread and butter, they each had one of the . . . cakes.

"Oh! there's something hard in my cake!" said Baby, who had taken a big bite.

"So there is in mine!" "And mine!"

"And mine!" shouted the other children.

You know what they had found, don't you?

Yes! Of course, it was Mrs. China Rabbit, and Hoppit, and Chubby, and Johnny Jumper, and Tiny. And the China Rabbit family lived happily ever after among the other playthings in the nursery toy closet.

Motion Pictures

Most of us go to the pictures now, and some of us go very often. Some remarkable figures have been published in the cinematograph industry. At the end of 1914 there was over £14,000,000 invested in it.

The attendance at 4500 halls in one year was 1,056,375,000, or 3,375,000 a day.

This represented a visit by every inhabitant of the British Isles 24 times a year.

Over 80,000 persons are engaged.

Over 70,000,000 feet of film "run through" every week.—From The Little Paper, London.

THE HOME FORUM

The Infinite Resources of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. EDDY, when she wrote on page 330 of *Science and Health* that "God is infinite, the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul, the only intelligence of the universe, including man", stated the basis from which Christian Science demonstrates that the resources of God are unlimited. The material world is quite oblivious to the fact. Look where one may, there is to be found the belief in limitation. Sometimes it takes the form of ill-health, at another time it assumes the guise of poverty, while it frequently masquerades in the garment of evil, that darkened mentality which is simply the belief that good is nonpresent.

Now Christian Science has come to enlighten mankind as to the true nature of God. Through knowledge of the truth which it reveals the sense of limitation will be broken for human beings and the infinite resources of God become available for them. To those who are oblivious to the true status of man, the position is analogous to the case of a man in bodily starvation, who is living beside a locked room full of every provision suitable for human sustenance, with the key of the room in his possession, but who cannot open the door because he thinks the key has been lost. That is how it stands with every man who believes he is unable to avail himself of the abundance of good which it is in the power of God to bestow. He stands in gloom surrounded by the infinite riches of Spirit, as completely shut out from the use of them, through material belief, as if they were entirely locked off from his reach or infinitely removed from his grasp.

What, then, is the error which seems to produce the effect just described? It is the belief that God is not infinite in every one of the attributes of His being. Christian Science insists on the truth of the alness of God. Christian Science holds that no progress worth the name can possibly be made by mankind toward the utilization of the resources of God until they have obtained a grasp of the divine nature as "the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul." God, Christian

Science says, is the only real presence, power, or substance; and this being so, there exists no real material presence, power, or substance. Matter is unreal because Spirit is infinite; so-called matter is a false sense of reality, an erroneous belief of substance where substance is not.

It will be seen that Christian Science altogether contradicts what are called the materialists. It gives them a flat denial. It likens their testimony to the illusion of a dream. It states unequivocally that the human mind gives matter all the presence and power it seemingly has, and that this so-called mind suffers by the recollecting of its own false beliefs upon itself. So long as the human mind hypothesizes matter as reality it will continue to believe in material resources, and the spiritual resources of God will remain hidden and seemingly obscure.

To Jesus the Christ the unlimited resources of God were available. They sustained him for forty days in the wilderness. He drew upon them liberally when he fed the multitude who had followed him to hear his message. It was from the same unlimited source he obtained the understanding of spiritual law which enabled him to heal the most aggravated cases of disease which sought his aid, and to walk upon the face of the waters of the Sea of Galilee. Knowing the alness of God as he did, knowing the nothingness of matter as he did, Jesus could say to those about him: "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Christian Science inspires with the same faith that the Master possessed, because it reveals the same truth as he so wonderfully set forth.

When a man prays the prayer of spiritual understanding, as Christian Science teaches him, he strives to realize the alness of Spirit, strives to make clear to himself that because of the alness of God, Spirit is the only real substance in existence, and that it is available at all times everywhere. As he does this, and precisely as he does this, he rises above the false

light. They often remove, Zeyd could tell their camping-ground within a dozen or score miles. . . . As we looked for our Arab we were suddenly in sight of the slow wavering bulks of camels feeding dispersedly under the horizon; the sun high setting, they were driven in towards the Bedouin camp, 'menzil,' another hour distant. Come to the herdsman, we alighted and sat down, and one of the lads receiving our bowl, ran under his nágas to milk for us. This is 'kheyr Ullah' (the Lord's bounty), not to be withheld from any wayfaring man, even though the poor owners should go supperless themselves."

"In approaching the Bedouin tents I held back, with the Aqely, observing the desert courtesy, whilst our host Zeyd preceded us. We found his to be but a small summer or 'fitting-tent' which they call 'héfra,' 'built' (thus they speak) upon the desert sand. Poor and low it seemed, unbecoming a great sheykh, and there was no gay carpet spread within: here was not the welfare which I had known hitherto, of the northern Bedouins. Zeyd led me in with his stern smiling; and, a little to my surprise, I must step after him into the woman's apartment. . . . There he presented me to his young wife: 'Khalil (said he), here is the new 'aunt' ('ammatak,'—hostess); and, Hirfa, this is Khalil; and see thou take good care of him. . . . the third morrow we removed. The height of this country is nearly four thousand five hundred feet."

"We journeyed, taking turns to walk and ride, and, as Zeyd would, changing our mounts, till the late afternoon; he doubted then if we might come to the Aarab in this day. . . .

August Musicians

"Nature's August evening concert has begun. It opens with a batrachian prelude among the reeds of a nearby pond—the bass singers all massed in the front seats.

"How tremendous in volume and power is the bull-frog's voice. Here is a diminutive creature that would hardly fill the palm of your hand," says James Buckham, "and yet what an organ pipe he has in that short throat of his! Of what profound vibrations and reverberations it is capable! The bull-frog's voice sets my fancy wandering to those strange days when stupendous mastodons roared in the cenozoic jungle. What a basso profundo, superb in volume and depth of register—and yet it comes from that squat, ignoble creature hiding on the edge of the rushes, and disappearing with an impotent 'tunk,' when you poke a stick at him."

"But now out of the grass rises the fine monotone of the cricket-chorus—thousands of little black fiddlers, all drawing their bows in unison. An unobtrusive note is that of the cricket. There are times when you can hardly tell whether the little fiddlers are bowing or not, so submerged does the threadlike sound become by its own incessant monotony. But let the hum cease for a moment, as it often does, and how sharply it strikes upon the ear when it is resumed.

"The note of the cricket in the grass is tenderly reminiscent. It takes me back to the days of my country boyhood; . . . to the long evenings when we children lay in the grass and watched the big round moon stagger up from the eastern horizon, as it were by starts and plunges. Dear

Flowers

Flowers preach to us if we will hear. The rose saith in the dewy morn, 'I am most fair.' Yet all my loveliness is borne Upon a thorn.' The lilies say, 'Behold how we Preach, without words, of purity.'

—D. G. Rossetti.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Creek in the Delta of the Irrawaddy, Burma

The delta of the Irrawaddy through which the river, divided into various channels, flows down to the sea, is composed of low-lying, muddy land, parts of which, indeed, at high tide are practically submerged. In all directions this land is cut up by creeks which divide it into islands, many of which are cultivated though some are wrapped in jungle. A large part of the rice crop of Burma is produced in the Delta, and boats are used to convey the paddy cargoes to the mills in Rangoon, so that the creeks are almost always crowded with shipping of some kind, from the simple dugout of the Burmese fisherman to the large craft used in the rice trade. All the Burmese boats are graceful, even the dugouts being finished with clean-cut upward curving bows, while the paddy boats, laden heavily and lying low in the water are manned by crews of fourteen or sixteen rowers, and give an impression of dignity and beauty by reason of their well-flowing lines.

Among the miscellaneous collection of boats which fill the creeks the Chinese ones are noticeable, since they almost always carry a square sail dyed with cutch, the color of which stands out well against the prevailing green. These boats gain in utility what they lack in beauty. Many of the Burmese boats have exceedingly high stems adorned with carving, and in all the lines are good, but they are not easy to sail against the wind, the sails being badly cut and trimmed. They look their best when drifting before a breeze.

The banks of the creeks are fringed with bamboos, palm trees and mangos, and every here and there are little huts and villages, the houses being built of bamboo and some of them extending right over the water.

In going up the river the swamp land is gradually left behind and tamarisks, banyans and even banana palms are to be seen on the banks. Here and there larger villages are apparent and pagodas gleam softly through the haze. After passing Henzada the last of the creeks is left behind, and one enters the undivided waters of the great river which, for over a thousand miles, flows through ever varying and beautiful scenery.

Nature in Ancient Literature

"Literature is a record of what hearts have seen, never anything else," writes Bishop Quayle, in his essay on nature literature. "This is reason for entire national literatures being almost destitute of any word about the world whose only roofing is the sky and whose only hedgerow is the sky line. The notion that to be a barbarian is to be close to nature is one of those sentimental follies we have at the hands of Rousseau."

"And what was true of the savage was in large measure true of the older civilizations of mankind. The Roman was no nature lover. The Greek was no nature lover. . . . He loved such things as marched in the pan-Athenian procession. But a flower for its own sake—that was not a Greek. Any truthful work about the Greek will assert this, but such a work is not always procurable. We have a fatal way of reading into such races or persons as we love such characteristics as we think they should have had. It is the world-old lover fashion. The culturist can hardly persuade himself to tell plain truth about the Greek mind and genius. Maybe he does not know it."

"Greek literature is a literature of humanity. Men interest Homer and Plato. . . . Dispeople the 'Iliad' of battles and warriors, and your plain tree-cricket—that antiphonal chorus that beats and throbs through all the summer night. I have heard it attributed to the tree-toads and the katydids and the locusts; but it is the song of the arboreal crickets—the wave-music of the summer night. . . . Now and then you will hear a soft, sweet chirp among the shadows of the trees, as if a bird had sung a sleepy note in its dreams. This is the murmur of the tree-toad. I know of nothing tenderer, more infantile, more appealing."

"The gentler notes of the midsummer chorus belong to the night. There are harsher voices for the day—like the long, sharp, whirring zip of the locust, and the grasshopper's crackle. These are the voices that you hear by the roadside, as you drive lazily along on a sultry August afternoon. The katydids are the only harsh evening singers that I know of, and they do not sing all night long."

"The note of the cricket in the grass is tenderly reminiscent. It takes me back to the days of my country boyhood; . . . to the long evenings when we children lay in the grass and watched the big round moon stagger up from the eastern horizon, as it were by starts and plunges. Dear

Flowers preach to us if we will hear. The rose saith in the dewy morn, 'I am most fair.' Yet all my loveliness is borne Upon a thorn.' The lilies say, 'Behold how we Preach, without words, of purity.'

—D. G. Rossetti.

A Far Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oh heart of mine! In other days
We looked along a morning land—
Waking the purple cloudland ways
Were close at hand.

We knew the horizon road right well;
Cilicia's seven cities old
Jeweled that ribbon—spire and bell
And walls, of gold.

White road! With here a palced
steep—
And there a tent; a shaded nook;
A sunset valley; seas asleep;
A singing brook.

Now am I still: the truth with me;
The bread of Life; the one true
vine;
In you is all I went to see—
Oh heart of mine!

The Peasant's Return

A gigantic figure, with a bag on his shoulders and a stick in his hand, was eagerly and persistently stepping out along the T—highroad. It was Gerasim. He was hurrying on without looking round; hurrying homewards to his own village, to his own country. . . . He had noticed the road carefully when he was brought to Moscow; the village his mistress had taken him from lay only about twenty miles off the highroad. He walked along it with a sort of invincible purpose, a desperate and at the same time joyous determination. He walked, his shoulders thrown back and his chest expanded; his eyes were fixed greedily straight before him. He hastened as though his old mother were waiting for him at home, as though she were calling him to her after long wanderings in strange parts, among strangers. The summer night, that was just drawing in, was still and warm; on one side, where the sun had set, the horizon was still light and faintly flushed with the last glow of the vanished day; on the other side a blue-gray twilight had already risen up. The night was coming up from that quarter. Quails were in hundreds around; corncrakes were calling to one another in the thickets.

He smelt the familiar scent of the ripening rye, which was wafted from the dark fields; he felt the wind, flying to meet him—the wind from home, beating caressingly upon his face, and play with his hair and his beard. He saw before him the whitening road homewards, straight as an arrow. He saw in the sky stars innumerable, lighting up his way, and stepped out, strong and bold as a lion, so that when the rising sun shed its moist rosy light upon the still fresh and unwearied traveler, already thirty miles lay between him and Moscow.—Ivan Turgenev (Tr. from the Russian by Constantine Garnett).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917

EDITORIALS

Joining the Issue

AS DEFINED by the Constitution of the United States, treason against the nation consists in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The enemies of the United States, at the present time, have no reason to complain of a lack of aid and comfort from persons within the borders of the country. A case in point is that of the publication known as The Masses. This is a radical monthly, at the present time under the ban of the Postoffice Department, and denied the privilege of the mails, because of violent attacks made upon the President, the Government, and the army and navy. The periodical has openly and persistently antagonized the war policies of the nation. It has been as seditious in its utterances as some of the most pronounced of the German-language weeklies. In the sense that it is adhering and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, it is regarded as a seditious newspaper. And it is proud of this. It is making capital out of its situation. It is parading as an advertisement the fact that it has been excluded from the mails. According to its business manager, who appears to be as defiant of authority as its editor, its circulation, since the Postoffice Department took action against it "has jumped from 20,000 to 25,000 a month." "We are reaching our market through the newsstands and by express," he adds. "By express we reach about 300 cities and towns, from which points copies are reached by the newsdealers." The Masses is independent of the Government. What does it care for the Government, if it can make merchandise of sedition at a profit?

In response to a Congressional inquiry regarding the cause of the exclusion of this journal, Postmaster-General Burleson says that, judging from reports received in his department from various parts of the country, there is an organized propaganda "to discredit and handicap in every way the Government in the prosecution of the war, with the clear and unmistakable purpose of defeating the objects for which the Government is spending millions of dollars and probably will be called upon to sacrifice thousands of lives." And he goes on to say: "Publications of this class have, from week to week, contended that the so-called Draft Act, recently passed by Congress, is unconstitutional, and, under the pretense of legitimate argument, have actually discouraged enlistments, obstructed the execution of the Draft Act, and prevented subscriptions to the bonds issued to raise money to carry on the war."

The Postmaster-General, in the course of his reply to Congress, points out that the publications, forming the propaganda referred to, in many cases guard their utterances in such a manner as to lead their editors to think that they may escape prosecution and imprisonment. They are, he says, nevertheless, "united in publishing the same class of matter, whether it be true, or half true, or wholly false, and are daily accomplishing results clearly in violation of the espionage law."

An authority on constitutional law, Charles Stewart Davison, who has given especial study to that part of it which defines treason, holds that intent may be deduced from the course of conduct; that one is presumed by the law to intend the natural consequences of his acts; and that the doing, or saying, or writing of anything which tends to hearten or encourage the enemy, whether aimed against the United States or against any of its allies, is as much within the provision of the Constitution relating to treason as would be the rendering of material physical aid to the common foe.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, only the other day, pointed out to a pacifist correspondent how the latter was engaged in "subtly and by indirection" taking a course that would "stab the nation in the back." In understandable terms he let it be known that those who were not with the United States and democracy, no matter what their pretensions, were for Germany and autocracy, and that pacifism had come to mean something abhorrent to the American sense of justice and humanity. And now, Postmaster-General Burleson makes it clear that in the seditious press the nation has a defiant and a dangerous foe. Thus two members of the Cabinet have spoken, and in a very unusual vein, on a phase of the situation which must be presenting itself continually to the thought of all good citizens.

Are we not at the point, on the verge, of having the issue joined as between loyalty and disloyalty? Will the President speak next—and act?

The Question of Apprenticeship

For some time past there has been much discussion, in various quarters in the United Kingdom, as to the obvious need for a better general industrial training for young workers. This has, as was inevitable, revived the idea of apprenticeship, which, for many years past, has been steadily losing ground in popular favor. The Apprenticeship and Skilled Employment Association has now issued recommendations as to the arrangement of apprenticeships, with a view to bringing the system into line with modern needs, and doing away with many provisions which have clearly become obsolete. Any review of the recommendations, as set forth, convinces one that they have been devised with care, and that many obvious objections to the system have been provided against. Such matters as the period of trial before the indentures are signed, the wages to be allowed the apprentice, the question of premiums, and the question of education, are all carefully dealt with. Then again, as to the length of term, the maximum period of five years, instead of the customary seven, is advised.

This last is particularly interesting. In any consideration of the question of apprenticeship, there is one fact

which is very likely to be left out of the account, although it is of a most fundamental nature, and that is the difference which education has made in developing the aptitude of the apprentice. Those who have any experience in the employment of large numbers of workmen fully recognize that a well-educated workman, no matter what direction his education may have taken, is quicker to pick up the threads of a new task than one less educated. For this reason it is welcome to find the association putting forward recommendations that the term of apprenticeship should be reduced. Many people will be inclined to think that even five years is too long, but, where an effort is made to provide for the continuation of the education of the apprentice, five years is probably as satisfactory a term as could be devised.

This question of continued education is one of the most important in the whole matter, and another welcome feature of the report is the recommendation that continuation classes should be arranged for and insisted on, especially in the case of apprentices who are bound at fourteen. Where possible, the association recommends that these classes should be held during working hours. This is a most important provision. The whole system of continuation schools suffers from the defect that it requires the boy or young man to continue his education in very difficult circumstances. He is required to work all day, and to devote himself to study at night. As Sir George Kendrick pointed out some time ago, in discussing the matter, the evening school is not sufficient, and an apprentice ought to be in a position to claim a portion of the daytime until the age of eighteen. If that were done, a step would certainly be taken towards bringing about an important improvement in the general education of the country, which is, at the present time, so greatly needed.

One last pitfall is guarded against by the association, namely, the likelihood of this special instruction departing from the lines of general education, and concentrating entirely on technical instruction. It is specially emphasized that, during the first two years of the apprenticeship, the classes attended should be on subjects of general, rather than technical, education. On the whole, the recommendations of the association are peculiarly welcome. They show a growing appreciation of what education really is, and of the secondary importance of the purely technical, in any well-devised scheme.

Faithful to the Country

SOME people may think that the pledge of fidelity, given by 7000 mechanics and other civilian employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to Secretary Daniels, the other day, was wholly superfluous, but people who are better informed with regard to existing conditions will be very likely to differ from them. The loyalty of these men was not questioned, nor was it likely to be, but, in and out of navy yards and other Government works, in and out of every private industry, of every calling, trade, and profession, the time has come, in the United States, when men should voluntarily show their colors. It is only fair to the nation that it should have, from every citizen, from every soldier, and from every sailor, a renewal of the pledge of allegiance. It is due to the tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, and even millions, of young men who are going out from the country to fight the battles of democracy, that nothing likely to affect them shall be taken for granted. The test of loyalty should be applied to every one having to do, in the least degree, with the making of munitions, the manufacture of weapons, the building of ships, the planning and direction of campaigns, the defense of coasts, and the command of forces. Considering that sedition is rife in the land, and considering the vital things at stake, it is not the duty of the Government to trust to appearances; it is the nation's duty to know that only friends are on guard.

The civilian employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard have taken a proper course, not only in voluntarily promising Secretary Daniels that they will stand by him, "shoulder to shoulder, in carrying out measures for the development of the navy, and particularly for the betterment of this navy yard," but in promising to notify their superiors "of any indication of disloyalty on the part of any employee working for the Government." The people of the United States have not merely a passing, they have a profound, interest at this time in relationship between those in the ranks, whether civil or military, and those placed over them. This extract from the workers' memorial, to the Secretary, therefore, must give general satisfaction:

NO Secretary of the Navy has been fairer to mechanics and civil employees than you have been, and we take special pride in assisting you in the development of your plans. We have noted your efforts to make the environment of the Philadelphia Navy Yard a fit place for the young men who are sent here for preparatory training in the navy, and we desire to express our warmest approval of your action in this regard.

These men neither owe nor feel a dual allegiance. They want it understood that they have the fullest confidence in the righteousness of the cause which their nation has espoused, that they put reliance in the wisdom of President Wilson, and that, without wavering in their devotion, they will do their utmost to see the nation through to the performance of the tremendous task which it has undertaken.

It is well to have such renewals of allegiance. It is particularly well, and it should be inspiring, at a time when there is being carried on in the country a most insidious propaganda, having for one of its principal aims the undermining of the loyalty of workingmen. This conspiracy has just met with complete failure in New York, the Brooklyn Navy Yard employees having refused to become involved in it, and it has been further discouraged by the Portsmouth Navy Yard employees, who also have pledged cooperation and support to the Secretary of the Navy, and loyalty to the country. The great mass of the wage earners of the United States can unquestionably be trusted. Now, however, is the time for loyalists, of all classes, to follow the example of the men in the Navy Yards, and let it be known exactly where they stand.

Bacon and Its Lessons

AS THE case of the William Davies Company is still, as it were, sub judice, and Sir Joseph Flavelle has insisted that the profits made in the bacon trade by the companies included in the corporation are not so excessive as they were declared to be in the report issued by the Commissioners on the Cost of Living, and has appealed to Sir Robert Borden for a full investigation, there is, at present, nothing specifically to be said about this matter. There is, however, a great deal to be said on matters arising out of it.

One of the proposals put forward in regard to these alleged excessive profits on bacon is to the effect that the State might regain all it has lost and "restore the balance" by taxing these profits retrospectively. Such a proposition entirely fails to recognize the dangers which at this time arise out of extortionate prices. To return to the State, by way of a tax on profits, a portion of the money which has been obtained from the whole people by an abnormal rise in price is only the veriest mitigation of a very serious condition. The danger of the inflated price, or one of its dangers, lies in the condition of uncertainty which it creates, and the encouragement which it gives to merchants, in all directions, to increase the profits on their commodities. It deals especially hardly, of course, with people with small incomes, and, when the matter is carefully worked out, it is often found that to procure revenue by taxing excessive profits, unduly obtained by raising prices, is to impose upon the working classes of a population a much heavier burden than is imposed upon those who are better able to bear it. Those who know anything of how the people in the very poor parts of great cities, not only in Canada but in many other countries, live, recognize that, owing to their method of buying in very small quantities, the price they pay for their food is often as much as two or three times more than is paid by those who are able to buy in normal quantities. The whole condition, moreover, represents an entirely wrong fiscal policy, for, in the last analysis, it means handing over the taxes of the country for war purposes to the purveyors of food.

To all intents and purposes, now that the Canadian Government has taken over the control of the food-stuffs, such conditions as those which obtained some time ago are no longer possible. But the Government must be strong and courageous in its methods, and, above all, it must not be led astray by specious argument. The point to be brought out, at the present moment, is that, no matter how effectively illegitimate profits may be taxed, such a policy is, at best, only a patching up of the difficulty. It by no means sets the matter right, on any sound basis of economics, to leave out of account, for the moment, the overriding consideration of common honesty.

Brest

"HE is not Duke of Brittany who is not Lord of Brest" is an old saying which indicates the importance of the Finistere port in days when Brittany was still independent of France. Time, in the case of Brest, has only added to its importance. But recently it has been described as the "key of the future," because of its position as the great western harbor of France, thrust into the Atlantic as if to invite and welcome close relations with the New World. The war has brought on Brest the hour of her transformation. She is old, and must become new. She must widen her borders, develop her communications, make full use of the advantages which nature has bestowed upon her. The incentive is enormous, and, already, representatives of Finistere in the French Parliament have brought up a proposal for an agreement with the United States, which, if adopted, will make of Brest the pied-à-terre of America in Europe.

Brest has not lost its character as an old town, and there is no reason why the innovations of the next few months and years should deprive her of the peculiar dignity which her ramparts, her tall houses, and the narrow, climbing streets and stairways of a city set upon hills, bestow upon her. She is proud of her great roadway, the Cours d'Avot, which runs along the shore to the south of the town, and of the swing bridge, which terminates one of her three long parallel streets. The old Brest fortifications were constructed by Vauban, Colbert having previously substituted masonry wharves for the wooden ones provided by Richelieu. French and English, in the old days of enmity, have measured their strength off the Finistere coast, in several engagements and with varying fortunes. In the Sixteenth Century an English fleet of forty-five sail, under the command of Lord Edward Howard, made the mouth of Camaret Bay, just as the French, with thirty-nine sail, were leaving Brest. An indecisive battle followed, and then began the blocking of the port by forty-two ships and small craft. While the English Admiral lay before Brest, French galleys from the Mediterranean entered the Bay of Blanc Sablon. Howard endeavored to cut them out with his boats, but he was repulsed with great loss, and himself fell in the encounter. When Brest was held, in 1594, by the League and its Spanish sympathizers, it was blockaded by a small squadron under Sir Martin Frobisher. The town was finally carried by assault by the joint effort of the troops of Henry IV of France and those of Queen Elizabeth, led by the gallant Frobisher. One hundred years later an attempt at an English landing, conducted by Berkeley, was thoroughly frustrated. In 1794, during the Revolutionary wars, the French fleet, under Villaret de Joyeuse, was practically destroyed off the coast by Admiral Howe.

The Breton sailors and fishermen have the reputation for being of a tough seafaring race, the result of centuries of close acquaintance with the mighty ocean which dashes its foam against their rocky coast. Readers of the "Travaillers de la Mer," "Pauvre Gens," and "Pêcheurs d'Islande," know something of the quality of the French fishermen. The war has given them many opportunities for distinguishing themselves, both on land and on sea. The Fusiliers marins, of Yser fame, are the flower of the maritime population of France, and perhaps more particularly of the northwestern coasts. In the submarine war, Breton fishermen have scored against the

enemy many times. One particular triumph is that of the Hyacinthe-Yvonne, which sank the German submarine between the Ile d'Yeu and Cordouan. Her fame is spoken of in every town and village of Brittany, and the names of the crew are posted up in every lighthouse and semaphore station along the French coasts.

Notes and Comments

THE editor in the East who inserted our entire editorial, "Who's Hoover?" from the title to the last period, in his columns, under the apparent misapprehension that it had been written by one of his own staff, has good taste in one way, if not in another. The compliment is, however, becoming so common that we are thinking of starting a special column in which to return thanks for future favors of a similar nature.

APROPOS of the discussion which, some time ago, centered around the journey of Mr. Henderson, the former British Cabinet Minister, to Paris, a writer aptly recalls that, until comparatively recently, the movements of ministers were very much restricted. Thus, on August 22, 1839, Queen Victoria notes in her diary: "Lord Melville said John Russell had begged him to ask my leave to go out of town on Saturday." To this entry, Lord Esher appends the following footnote: "The principal Secretaries of State, the Lord Chancellor and the First Lord of the Treasury never left town when the Sovereign was at Buckingham Palace without leave. Up to the end of Victoria's reign, they never left England without the permission of the Sovereign. This rule has been considerably relaxed of recent years, although it is not customary for the Premier to go abroad without leave of the King, which is never refused."

A RECENT writer has aptly recalled a passage in which Addison declares that "the present war has so adulterated our tongue with strange words that it would be impossible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing, were he to read their exploits in a modern newspaper." So does history repeat itself in "somewhere in France," or somewhere in many other countries. The present war has certainly dealt as hardly with the language as ever did the war of the Protestant succession, 200 years ago.

ADDISON goes on to present a copy of a letter "which was written from a young gentleman in the army to his father, a man of good estate and plain sense." The letter was "modishly chequered with this modern military eloquence," and, as the father could make little of it, he took it to the curate. The curate, says Addison, "upon reading it, being vexed to seeing anything he could not understand, fell into a kind of passion, and told him that his son had sent him a letter that was neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring." However, some days later, the parent discovered that the newspapers were using much the same language, and the son was exonerated, at any rate of wanton eccentricity.

IN VIEW of the fact that the members of the People's Council, the Workmen's Council, and similar organizations appear to be bent on holding a peace-at-any-price convention, of the fact that Minneapolis does not want them to convene there, and of the fact that there is no place in the United States, or in any of the allied countries, where they would be welcome, why cannot they arrange to hold their gathering in Berlin, among friends?

THE opinion appears to be prevalent, in the section of the United States where he is best known and most intelligently esteemed, that Victor Murdock, former Progressive, now a member of the Federal Trade Commission, would make an excellent Senator from Kansas, if he were not required to do the caucus bidding of any party. If the Democrats of his State nominate him for the senatorship, it will probably be with the understanding that he is not to be driven with a checkrein.

ORDERS, recently issued, closing the ports of Honolulu and Manila to passengers and crews of Pacific steamers bound from the United States to the Orient, leave the secret agents of the enemy countries without a place to congregate and exchange information in any territory under the Stars and Stripes. "Uncle Sam" has been slow to suspect those who have professed to be his friends, but, now that proof of turpitude has been disclosed, he is showing commendable diligence in forestalling conspiracies. Some of his critics who have derided him may now quote, "Beware the fury of a patient man."

"CORN is again king in the West," announces a newspaper that has just received a glowing account of the condition of the crops in that section of the United States. "Corn is still king in the West" would, however, be more to the point. And, judging by the way it waves its tassels over the vast area of the Mississippi Valley, it is a proud king.

MANY a man who has looked forward with trepidation to being drafted for the national army of the United States, and has thought of every possible reason that he could advance for claiming exemption, will make a splendid soldier when he gets his uniform, equipment, and training, and takes his place in the line.

SOME persons attending a public gathering at Muncey, Ind., a few days ago, were made indignant upon hearing a band play what they took to be "The Watch on the Rhine." Their indignation was not appeased until the director of the band explained that the tune was "Maryland, My Maryland." It is a question now as to just how Baltimore, and the surrounding country, will view the mistake made by the Munceians.

OWNERS of automobiles may not be interested, but on one farm in Missouri, this season, 115, and on another 125, bushels of oats have been raised to the acre. The minimum production in the district has been sixty bushels. It might be well to say, in this connection, that owners of farms in the Middle West are, however, always interested in anything that concerns gasoline.